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THE LIBERATOR -15 PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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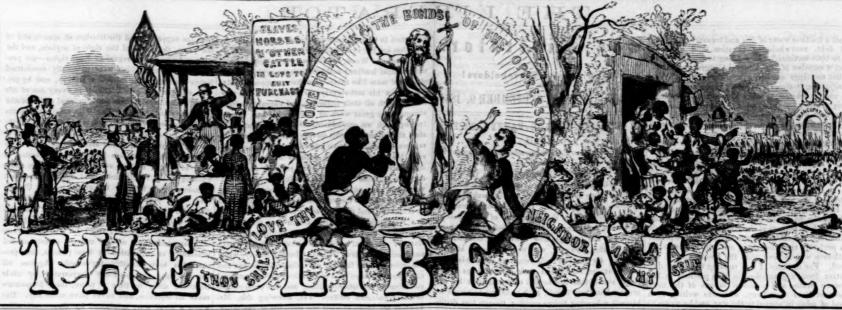
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mixing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be incited, (post PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three at fire cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents s are insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisesents inserted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are mirant, was entering to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the OMERICA, As: - WESDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-RED JACKSON, and WILLIAM In GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J.Q. Anams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slaver, exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of COMBRESS extend to interference with the institution of clavery. IN EVERT WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPRED

slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERFERED wire, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war

power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cray on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws or WAR ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1753.

Refuge of Oppression.

A SAMPLE OF REBEL BILLINGSGATE.

Whatever may turn out to be the meaning of the Whatever may turn out to be the meaning of the fact, the fact itself begins to shine out clear—that Abraham Lincoln is lost; that he never will be resident again; not even President of the Yankee remant of States, to say nothing of the whole six and thirty—or how many are there, counting "Colorado" and "Idaho," and other Yahoo commonwilds lately invented? The obscene ape of Illizini is about to be deposed from the Washington purple, and the White House will echo to his little vies no more. It is in no spirit of exultation we oses no more. It is in no spirit of exultation we centemplate this coming event; for Abraham has been a good Emperor for us; he has served our turn; his policy has settled, established, and made corable the separation of the old Union into nations essentially foreign; and we may be alme ioss esentially foreign; and we may be almost sery to part with him. He was, in the eyes of all makind, an unanswerable argument for our secessis; he stood there a living justification, seven feet high, of the steadlast resolution of these States to held no more political communion with a race capable not only of producing such a being, but of making it a ruler and king.

Certainly his elevation to that position astonished

the world; but it amused nobody so much as the creature himself. He knew he was neither rich nor rare, and wondered how the devil he got there; tor rate, and wondered now the devil he got there; or, as he expressed it himself the other day to a Candian editor, "It seems to me strange that I, a boy born as it were in the woods, should be drifted into the apex of this great event." Why strange? One may be drifted into any apex, if he only embarks upon a chain of circumstances; and those who sneer at Abraham's figure are desired to obmore that Noah's ark did actually drift to an apex; and it contained, together with every other beast ther his kind, a pair of baboons. If they drifted wan apex, so may he. However that may be, he certainly now about to come down, even to be lagged or kicked down. The prognostications of as Spring were infallible—that "the rebellion" must be crushed this year-at least, very signal and decisive results must be gained over it—or else the war could no longer be carried on under Lincoln's Government; let what might come of the war and the Union, he would get no more armies to fing into the red pit of Virginia for slaughter. Now, to put aside, for the present, the total loss of what Yankees fondly believed to be their con-

quests in the trans-Mississippi; pretermitting, also, the dead lock to which Sherman's army has been brought, with all Kentucky, Tennessee, and the half of Georgia lying between him and his own counry-and looking only to this most colossal invasion of rgmis with three huge armies all bound at once for ichmond—the thing is over. Grant's army is rapidy going away from our front at Petersburg, and returning to Washington and elsewhere. Of course, Grant will not put up a notice on the shore of the appomattox that he hereby abandons his enterprise; neither will Stanton officially notify that the armies of "the Union" are found wholly unable to advance me yard out of the protection of their ships, and therefore they discontinue the campaign with a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand killed, wounded ad missing. This would be unreasonable to expect: nevertheless, the enterprise is abandoned; and this incessarily, so far as Lincoln is concerned, a final abandonment; Richmond is no more to hear the mor of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's One cannot but arrive at this conclusion from

sereal indications; from the greatly increasing ex-citement at the North touching the Chicago Con-vention, which is to nominate a Democratic Presi-dent; from the daring violence with which some newspapers countenance resistance in arms against a draft of half a million of men; and from the singular movements of some of Lincoln's own Black Republican supporters in the Washington Congress, a petrelay detailed in the Examiner. They waited for the the moment when their sovereign's fortunes were declains from their "apex" to give him a treachead rehement allies, chairmen respectively of the Sense and House "Committee on the Rebellious Sales," Wade, of Ohio, and Winter Davis, of Manager Wade, of Ohio, and Winter Wade, of Ohio, which was the Winter Wade, of Ohio, and Winter Wade, of Ohio, which was the Winter Wade, of Ohio, which was the Winter Wade, of Ohio, which was the Winter Wade, of O miad, give him this blow under the fifth rib. They present, in their official capacity, what almost ats to a legal impeachment, save in matters of form, against their fond and too-indulgent master, are lottering to his fall; charge him with arropace, usurpation, knavery, in withholding his assent to a bill touching the future status of these confederate States—a matter which, though of mall immediance to us in of the deepest moment. mail importance to us, is of the deepest moment, is sems, in that country; inasmuch as he has a plan of his own for readmitting States to the Union as the application of one tenth of her population; and this would, they say, give him the control of the Presidential election. So they informed him that at election carried by this artifice must be resisted; election carried by this artifice must be resisted; ad that he is inaugurating a civil war for the Presikery. If Grant had only taken Riemmond, they have dared to set their names to such a docuweek in short, since the blow-up of the campaign at Peterburg, seems to feel instinctively that Abraham's game is played; and the New York Herald at once calls for a National Convention, at Baffalo, to nominate some other men instead of the baboon of Illinois and the total convention. fillinois and the tailor of Tennessee; and finds the tellor of Tennessee; and finds the very winds have been whispering it for tweets, that is for two weeks, since the Petersburg do of the air will ever again feather its nest under is branches; a dying gorilla, against whom the mallest cur can lift up its leg.—Richmond Exami-

of honorable peace. At least it will be sure to en-deavor to baffle rather than promote the peculiar war policy of Lincoln, because it believes that his war policy is equally directed against the liberty of the North and the independence of the South. Let us await patiently the results of that Convention be-fore finally committing ourselves to any specific terms of peace; for they have much to fear from that re-

manifesto that Mr. Lincoln has issued breathes the hopeless, for other States would soon follow the example.

But suppose the draft succeeds. It will only put in raw, undisciplined, reluctant recroits and mercer nary substitutes to supply the places of volunteer present and the abandonment of elavery." are the two terms which in raw, undisciplined, reluctant recroits and mercer nary substitutes to supply the places of volunteer present any substitutes to supply the places of volunteer present which is reply to the Confederate Envoys and the abandonment of elavery." are the two terms which is reply to the Confederate Envoys and the abandonment of elavery are the two terms which is reply to the Confederate Envoys and the abandonment of elavery. The envision of the terms of the negro in the North has been present of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms of service of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms.

In the meanwhile the expiration of the terms of service of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms.

In the meanwhile the expiration of the terms of service of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms, and the manifestor, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln, on the other arms, and of forcing them to make such terms their arms, and of forcing them to make such terms the risk and the arms of the negro in the North has been persiste of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms.

In the meanwhile the expiration of the terms of service of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms, and one humber of them to the peace of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage or treat of them, wherein the expiration of the terms of the negro in the North has been persistent of

tory to us, and death to our enemies. We are heartily sick and tired of this long, bloody and cruel syllogistic form, and invite the Democrats to draw war; so are all of our people. But let us cautious the conclusion war; so are all of our people. But let us cautiously beware, lest our anxiety for peace should give our cunning and wary enemy the opportunity to overreach and entrap us into improper concessions. At no time during the war have we stood on such high vantage ground. At no time have we had so good reason to insist on all we have ever asked: unsuppressionally appropriate the contractional independence. In the

good reason to insist on all we have ever asked: untrammelled, unconditional independence. In the meanwhile, let us be ever ready to listen to propositions for peace, however preposterous the terms proposed; provided these terms, like all other matters that either party may propose, shall be open to free discussion and negotiation, and not laid down as ultimata. Let us be ready to open negotiations for peace at any time as equals treating with equals, but in no other way. Every day that the negotiabut in no other way. Every day that the negotia-tion proceeds, we shall be growing relatively strong-er, our enemy positively weaker.

er, our enemy positively weaker.

As to the matter of the armistice, the subject is surrounded with great difficulties, and we are not prepared to venture an opinion. It may be proposed as a mere trick to get Sherman's and Grant's armies out of their embarrassing situation, and safely home. All along each side of the Mississippi, too, the enemy has troops that, in returning home, would have to run the gauntlet of thousands of our raiders and designate. and guerilla troops, that would harass and decimate them from either bank of that long and tedious river. We hold the enemy in a tight place, and probably should rather press our advantage than relieve him of his difficulties by consenting to an armistice.

What power has been given to Mr. Lincoln to surpose to improve the whole system of State law and State power guaranteed by the Constitution. The Abolitionists answers by a social debasement and pollution of a system that the principles in regard to the interest felt by the rebels in the action of the sare arrived at a very critical stage of the war and increaspection, caution and patient obtained are necied to carry us successfully bear the action of additional search of the contitution and which the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully bear the accusation. But it matters little now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully bear the accusation. But it matters little now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully bear the accusation. But it matters little now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully bear the accusation. But it matters little now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now what the Abolitionists call the Union-savers in the surface are necied to carry us successfully now white the accusation. But it matters little now white the part of the surface What power has been given to Mr. Lincoln to su-

Selections.

THE DEMOCRATIO ADDRESS.

the North and the independence of the South. Let us await patiently the results of that Convention be fore finally committing ourselves to any specific terms of peace; for they have much to fear from that result, we nothing to apprehend from it. It may impede, thwart or embarrass the plans and purposes of the war party at the North. It may make their situation worse, but cannot affect ours.

Let us await, too, the experiment of the impending draft. If it fails, the North will be almost without an army, and we should be sure of better terms of peace than we could now even hope for. That it will fail, at least partially, seems to be expected apprehended by all parties, even among themselves. It may give rise to mobs, riots, revolutionary outbursts and civil war in that section. It will certainly increase and exacerbrate the hatred of New York, Pennsylvmia, New Jersey and the Northwest towards New England.

The former States and sections sustain this war as a matter of honor, New England as a source of wealth. She is growing richer and richer every day by its prosecution, while they are being impoverished by it. We believe, according to the duello code, the requirements of honor are satisfied when blood (however little) has been drawn. These States and that section have shed, whole oceans of it. Neither the code of honor nor the dictates of the most generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous magnanimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, no In the Address to the People of the United storming of Fort Sumter was an insult to the whole North. But it was a mere insult, and one which New England men and measures compelled the South to offer us. We have shed enough blood, and lost or expended enough treasure, to wipe off a thousand such insults. We can bear and suffer no more to satiate your hatreds and build up your wealth, whilst by so doing we are wasting our own lives, wasting our own treasure, ruining ourselves. weath, whilst by so doing we are wasting our own lives, wasting our own treasure, ruining ourselves, and entailing hopeless poverty on our posterity. This draft we will not bear!"

Even if any one State should take the stand we suggest, the further prosecution of the war would be hopeless, for other States would soon follow the example.

"The integrity of the Union and

Within that time it may be that we shall have defeated and gotten rid of the armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, capturing part of them and expelling the balance from our territory. Six weeks hence, instead of waging defensive warfare, we may be invading the enemy's soil, and carrying on offen. be invading the enemy's soil, and carrying on offen-sive warfare. We have little to apprehend and much to hope for within that period. Time is vic-

Whites and negroes are men; Therefore, whites and negroes are—

What? Created equal? Then what are we to make of the doctrine of "inferior races," and the necessity of excluding them for ever from the suffrage? Perhaps the Democrats may escape from At any rate they declare, in another part of their Address, that the negro race "is manifestly unfitted to participate in the exercise of political power, and to participate in the exercise of political power, and that its incorporation, socially, and on a principle of equality, with the mass of our countrymen, constitutes a danger compared to which all other dangers are insignificant." Accordingly, the new candidates for office pledge themselves to keep the nigger down in his proper place. "It is of the highest policy, it is of the greatest necessity, that the races should be kept distinct socially; that they should not blend to their mutual corruption and destruction." Accordingly, under the Democrats, if the North will only hand over to them the reins of government, "there will be no recognition of the doctrines which tend to the social debasement and pollution of the people. The profligate and permi lution of the people. The profligate and percious theories which would overthrow the natural cious theories which would overthrow the natural barriers between races . . will not be promoted or favored." These are the sentiments of the Democratic Address. Abundance of invective against the "pernicious theories" that would elevate the negro to the dignity of citizenship—plenty of eloquent language about "the social debasement and pollution" of allowing the two races to amalgamate; but in six columns and a half of closely printed type, not one word against the pernicious theories that reduce the negro to the condition of a thing to be bought and sold, whipped, hunted with dogs, branded with hot irous—not one syllable about the

It is not difficult to discern in such language a design to clear the way for the return of the Southern States into the Union, by cancelling, as far as possible, the emancipation policy of the Republican party, and offering fresh securities to slavery. The South, however, is fighting, not for concessions but for independence; and as the Democrats, equally with the Republicans, seem resolved on the restoration of the Union, both parties, unhappily, are committed to war. The world is wearying for peace. But, if we must have war, let us at least have it conducted by men who recognize in slavery the tap-root of American discord, and are determined on its eradication. It is sad enough to see a slaveholding Confederacy in the South. Shall we desire now to see the North also governed by a party committed to the degradation of the negro, committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the the return of the South Shall we desire now to see the North also governed by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the degradation of the neared by a party committed to the extension of the neared by a party committed to the degra

avowedly favorable to the extension of this accursed system into the Territories of the United States?—Glasgow Herald.

"PEACE."

"PEACE."

It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States, with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have, doubtless, acted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of the war, they hope to secure a sufficient support for their candidate, by spreading the impress from that we cannot have peace under Mr. Lincoln, and the principles, sentiments, and purposes, by which these States have been, and are still actuated," are set forth in that paper with all is likely to be an improvement, may, possibly, be on-ly too easily led away by the seductive word "Peace." But it would be a pity, indeed, if any such wretched sophistry as this could succeed. There is no man in the country, probably, more heartly desirous of peace than Mr. Lincoln,—unless it be Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman. The loyal people of this country are, and, throughout this war, have been eager for peace. What then is meant by the agent and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of for peace. What then is meant by the second of the country are and, throughout this war, have been eager for peace, of equality, and manly frankness." or Gen. Sherman. The loyal people of this country are, and, throughout this war, have been eager for peace. What then is meant by the copperhead or the democrat when he calls himself a friend of peace? He means, if he means anything in particular, that he is in favor of conceding to the rebels the right of secession, or of laying down arms like the king of Denmark, and making such terms as we can with the enemy. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is in favor of compelling the rebels to lay down their arms, and of forcing them to make such terms as they can with us. One advocates peace through victory. Both are peace men, seeking a common object by the use of different means. If the party of Mr. Lincoln is to be called the war party,—designed.

Are the people reasy for that the people reasy for the people reasy for the people of the rebellion, he told them, there probably could be no peace in this generation; there was too much bitterness, too great an "ocean of blood" between the North and the South to allow of peace in this generation. Does this look like peace and low prices? Which party offers to the country the best likelihood of an early peace,—the one which comes before it with a practical endorsement of Jefferson Davis and a policy which promises war for a whole generation, or the one which has placed Grant before Richmond, Sherman before Atlanta, and Farragut in Mobile Bay, which offers to give the country peace by blotting out the pretensions of the rebels altogether, by pulling up the very roots of discord, and by establishing and confirming the authority of the government?

It is nonsense to talk of the impossibility of re-

brave soldiers who are in the field,—nay, a spirit which will bear half the hardships which they endure, will prove more than enough. The rebels bluster about holding out forever: was there ever a man or a body of men who did not do the same thing when in the heat of a quarrel? Men who are in earnest know how much importance to attach to these hysterical exclamations,—such utterances, for example, as many of those made by Jefferson Davis to Gilmore and Jaques. We shall beat the rebels, nevertheless, and bring them to obedience, just as other rebellious and passionate bodies of men have been beaten and brought to obedience before, ever since wars began.

since wars began.

The issue is the same now as at the outset. Will The issue is the same now as at the outset. Will it bring peace to suffer the establishment of a separate government, animated by hatred of the North? Will not fresh causes of war constantly spring up? Will not these rebels, whose staple is cotton, speedily make an alliance with England or France? And then, in our next quarrel,—not far off, we may be sure,—we shall have to fight not only the rebels, exhausted, with no navy, shut up in their two strong-holds, and reduced to a separate policy of defence, but we must meet them reinforced by the army and navy of a powerful European nation, elated with the prestige of a former triumph over us, and replensished in all their resources.

then, in our next quarrel,—not far off, we may be sure,—we shall have to fight not only the rebels, exhausted, with no navy, shut up in their two strongholds, and reduced to a separate policy of defence, but we must meet them reinforced by the army and navy of a powerful European nation, elated with the prestige of a former triumph over us, and replenished in all their resources.

Will it bring peace to allow the doctrine of secession to be incorporated into our constitution, so that any fretful community, acting upon any whim, may control the policy of the government? Is it possible that there can be peace under such a constitution?

Will it conduce to peace to suffer the institution of slavery to be reinstated, with new guarantees for its continuance and its extension? Certainly not, as the history of our own politics shows, unless at the same time that we make peace with the rebels, we can work a radical change in the moral sympathies and antipathies of the human race.

It is to be hoped that the American people are in no danger of committing the blunder made by England and France, and supposing that a genuine peace can come in any way but by the defeat of the rebels. To falter now just as success is within our grasp, after all the labors and sacrifices already made, would indeed be a shameful disgrace. It is not possible that the spirit of the American people can be so treacherous to the memory of the brave men that have fallen in this war, as to leave their work unfinition in the president Davis and themselves would underscored to the two sections of our distracted ocentry.

They therefore ask an interview with the President Davis and themselves would upon reply, are.

Most truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
After perusing the letter, I invited Colonel Ould to conduct the writers to my office; and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious the president Davis and themselves would not be admitted to an interview with the President Davis and themselves would not be admitted to a

to conjure with the word "Peace." Availing themselves of the hardships, discontents and high prices incident to the war, they hope to secure a sufficient support for their candidate, by spreading the impression that we cannot have peace under Mr. Lincoln, and by promising it, more or less explicitly, under some other candidate. The plan is well devised, and the fathers of it probably could not place themselves on any stronger basis. Poor men, who are paying twice and three-fold what they ever paid before for the necessaries of life, who are little used, perhaps, to reflect upon the causes of things, and who are apt to think that any change, in these times, is likely to be an improvement, may, possibly, be only too easily led away by the seductive word "Peace."

the government?
It is nonsense to talk of the impossibility of reducing the rebels to obedience. Break their military power, and the work is done. Courage and persistency for a little while longer,—a spirit on the part of those at home which is equal to that of the brave soldiers who are in the field,—nay, a spirit ence of the Confederacy, to which they said that they were aware of that, and that they were never a part of that, and that they were never a part of that.

"Spottswood House, Richmond, Va. July 17, 1864. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of Confer rate States of America:

Lee, and that General Grant in that letter had asked that this request should be preferred to President Davis. Mr. Gilmore then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. Lincoln, requesting Gen. Grant to aid Mr. Gilmore and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy. Colonel Jaques then said that his name was not put on the eard for the reason that it was earnestly desired that their visit should be kept secret; that he had come into the Confederacy a year ago, and had visited Petersburg on a similar errand; and that it was feared if his name should become known, that some of those who had formerly met him in Pewas feared if his name should become known, that some of those who had formerly met him in Petersburg would conjecture the purpose for which he now came. He said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should accept any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it fail to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then, rising, said: "Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from quest, and then, rising, said: Do A messengers from to state distinctly that you come as messengers from the surpose of agreeing with the Mr. Lineoln, for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. Lincoln with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President Davis?" Both answered in the affirmative, and I then said that the President would see them at my office the same President would see them at my office the same evening, at 9 P. M.; that, at least, I presumed he would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, would; but if he objected, after hearing my report, they should be informed. They were then recommitted to the charge of Cobourd Ould, with a derstanding that they were to be reconducted to my office at the appointed hour, unless otherwise directed.

The interview, connected with the report previously made by Col. Ould, left on my mind the decided impression that Mr. Lincoln was averse to sending formal commissioners to open negotiations, lest he might thereby be deemed to have recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that he was anxious to learn whether the conditions on which alone he would be willing to take such a step would be yielded by the Confederacy: that with this view he had placed his messengers in a condition to satisfy us that they really came from him, without committing himself to anything in the event of a disagreement as to such conditions as he considered to be indispensable. On informing the President, therefore, of my conclusions, he determined that no question of form or etiquette should be an obstacle to his receiving any overtures that promised, however remotely, to result in putting an end to the carnage which marked the continuance of hostilities.

The President came to my office at 9 o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould came a few moments later, with Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard, from me, that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln:

they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that as such they were welcome; that the Confeder-acy had never concealed its desire for peace; and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to of-

fer on that subject.

Mr. Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that these two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would these two gentemen had come to hichmond inpressed with the idea that this Government would
accept a peace on a basis of a reconstruction of the
Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of an
amnesty to the people of the States as repentant
criminals. In order to accomplish the abolition of
slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both federations in
mass, and the majority of the vote thus taken was
to determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views.
The President answered that as these proposals had
been prefaced by the remark that the people of the
North were a majority, and that a majority ought to
govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the
Confederate States show d surrender at discretion,
admit that they had been wrong from the beginning
of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies,
and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for

dishonor.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, Mr. Lincoln ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished the separation of the States was an accomplish fact; that he had no authority to receive propos

fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation, except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy; and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's lan-guage to be repeated to him as exactly as possible Some further conversation took place substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the Pres-dent rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the

the charge of Colonel Ould, and left Richmond the next day.

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques to Richmond, has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of themsince their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, concluded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissible to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have no doubt seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of an account of another conference on the subject of

date, between Messrs, C. C. Clay and J. P. Hol-Clay and Holcombe, although enjoying in an emi-nent degree the confidence and esteem of the Pres-ident, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Govern-ment to treat with that of the United States on any

wibject whatever.
We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington, till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques, that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to "Whom it may concern," which was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Mesers. cern, which was sent by Mr. Lincoln Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his ue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN. Secretary of State.

Hon. JAMES M. MASON, Com

[From the London Evening Star, Aug. 17.] MR. LINDSAY, M. P., ON AMERICA.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., met his constituents at Sunderland on Monday evening. After a brief allusion to home politics, the honorable gentleman went at length into the question of the American war. After showing that he had predicted that the Union would never be restored, and that American political that the length of the prediction of the state cians had declared that when once dissensions arose in the States, the Union was gone, he proceeded as

Now, the first impression of the Northern people many in this country, was, that this and of many in this country, was, lion, as it was called, would soon be put down; that the slaves would rebel, and the Northern people the slaves would rebel, and the Northern people the slaves would rebel, and the Northern people would obtain a large supply of cotton; and that the insurrection or rebellion was not general. Now, in regard to the first question, the stoppage of the rebellion. There have been now three years and more of the most terrible war the world ever saw, and the slaves have not rebelled. I wish you to under-stand that I for one would like to see the slaves obtain their freedom. (Hear, hear.) Not that I would like to see them obtain it by rebellion, by the massacre of their masters and mistresses. God forhid that that day should ever arrive! (Hear, hear.) who represent in Europe the Southern Confederacy, that I wished they could devise some means whereby this institution of slavery—which I for one could not uphold—that some means the could be some me whereby this institution might in time be abol-(Cheers.) Now, while I do not and cannot approve of that system, I would say that the state of the slaves cannot have been so bad as it has been described. (Hisses, and cries of "Put him out!") If it were so, (renewed hisses and uproar, which continued for several minutes, Mr. Lindsay being interrupted again and again when he attempted to proceed)—if it were so, the continued,) they would long since have rebelled. (Cheers, and renewed hissing.) Therefore it is ng.) Therefore it is not right to give us exaggerated pictures of what these men are suffering. (Put him out! The masters are tyrants.) But if I saw Northern men as earnest as some of them profess to be for the abolition of the institution of slavery—and I am anxious to see that institution abolished—I would support them, because there would be no Fugitive Slave Law then, (cheers,) and the oppressed slaves would find a way across the frontier into the land of freedom. The Southern people would be brought into direct communi-cation with this country, and they would thereby learn that it was not for their interest to maintain desirous of living on good terms with Europe, desirous of living on good terms with Europe, They would find that if they were degrees. (Cheers.) But it is not the abolition of slavery that the Northern people desire. (Loud applause.) It is empire, and nothing but empire. (Hear, hear.) The North asks our sympathy with them, but we say, "We know you too well.' (Laughter and cheers.) You cannot have our sympathy, because you are not in earnest in the object you profess to have. Well, as I have said, the object of the war was the restoration of the Union, and the sub-jugation of the South. Now, what does the subju-Well it is dreadful to zation of the South mean? gation of the south mean? Well, it is dreadful to contemplate. It means, in fact, because it has come to this—the massacre of eight millions of white people, to give liberty to three millions of black. That is what subjugation practically means.

Well, then, as to the restoration of the Union.

The first call of Mr. Lincoln was for 70,000 men You know what these 70,000 men effected at Bull's Run. (Laughter and cheers.) I need not go into the details of this question, for we have in the correspondents of the London press able men who furnish us with all particulars, more especially the able cor-respondent, residing at New York, for the London Times—(hisses)—who has displayed an ability, an honesty-(hisses)-and a love of truth-(renewed considering that he resides in New York, his articles are republished in that country -I say that he has conducted himself in a manne which commends itself to our admiration. (Hissin store the Union; and since that time, Mr. Lincoln has called out no less than 2,300,000 men, in addin to 450,000 militia men, who have been enrolled and on pay; but the subjugation of the South is as far off as ever. He has raised in money for that object something tremendous. I saw an estimate the other day, and the sum which had been raised was somewhere between three thousand and four thou-sand millions of dollars. (Hear, hear.) Now, from the information which I receive, I would say this, that if the war were to close on the 1st of Septeming into consideration the funded debt which appears the books of the United States, the liabilities of Government to the army, to contractors and oth ers-I should say that it is not an exaggeration when ut the amount down at four thousand millions of lars, or upward of eight hundred millions sterling (Hear, hear.) And yet after that vast sum has been raised, and that mighty army has been called forth, the restoration of the Union is further off than ever. In fact, is there any appearance of the Union being restored? (No.) In truth, at the present moment, the capital of the North seems to be in greater jeopardy than that of the South. Is it not in more danger of being captured than Richmond is? (Hear nger of being captured than Richmond is? (Hear,

Now. I think it behooves all men to take their or portunity of calling attention to these facts, for ever thoughtful man must see that this war is not only doing a great injury to the people of America, be also doing an immense amount of injury to the pe injury to the pec ple of Europe; and when they see this vain war, it is their duty at every opportunity to protest against the continuance of it. Why, sir, if no other motive ought to actuate us, the feelings of humanity ought to do so, considering the borrible sacrifices of hie But if this war continues, great as the sacrifice has been, I fear that it is nothing to what it will be. hear.) Now, sir, it is very dreadful to con-South be driven to extremities, they will—but only when driven to extremities—arm the slaves and ca them out. (Hear, hear.) But it is awful to think in mind that most of these slaves hav been brought up on the estates of their masters, and their fathers before them. Their young masters are now fighting under arms for the South; and if these down to their estates and train the slaves in companies or divisions, the masters wherever they lead. I say it is low. The very rivers will run with the blood of thousands; but we, in the name of humanity, ought to lift our voices against this terrible state of things

I am glad, however, to find that there is thr I am glad, however, to find that there is throughout the Northern and Western States, a feeling arising that this war is in vain for the objects it has in view; that thoughtful men are beginning to think and speak openly about this. Various meetings are being held at present throughout the Northern States, and I will read a resolution which was passed the open was a very large meeting was last month in Ohio, where a very large meeting was beld. The words are these:—" That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomsoever conducted or from whatsoever object in view, we behold noth

ing but a fruitless waste of life and treasure, accumucombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messra.

Clay and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messra.

Clay and Although authority of an emission of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjusting States for securing peace and separate. ruin to both sections." In sending to me that reso-lution, a member of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjoining States, for securing peace and separa-tion, and he asks me to make known these meetings in this country; and he adds, "There must be a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy, for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day."

party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day."

I am glad to see that feeling arising in the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the West. A very distinguished statesman, a member of the Senate, writing to a friend of mine—a statesman who occupies a very high position in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabinet was a Minister of the United States Cabinet—writes:—"We are tumbling to pieces fast, and unless Europe steps in and saves what is left, we shall go headlong to destruction." These words are too true, and I do hope that their statesmen will see it in time, and use their best exertions to restore peace. It is perfectly true that there are still a number of gentlemen who believe that the Union can be restored. For instance, I was reading the other day. tored. For instance, I was reading the other day a letter from a gentleman in high position in the Western States, and president of one of the most portant lines of railway, who was writing to a friend of mine in regard to the war, and he y friend, whom he must have supposed to be a very od-natured and simple-minded man, "It is quite true that Grant has not gone so well as one anticipated; but the truth is, Grant never intended to take Richmond. His sole object was to get to the South and cut off the supplies; but, as to taking Richmond, that was preposterous. You would be surprised at the exchange, but I hope it will be up surprised at the exchange, but I hope it will be up to 500. When it is, we will have no imports from foreign countries." Now, that is the rubbish which that man wrote to a member of Parliament. I hope you don't believe it. At least, there are very few in this country who do believe that Grant had very little hope of taking Richmond.

Now, it is quite true that our Government has

taken no part in the war, and very properly. (Hear, hear.) I, however, regret that they have not at least offered their friendly offices—simply offered—because I fear that the North and South are so exasperated with each other that they will never be able to settle the question amongst themselves. The Government of France has long been of opinion that the friendly offices not only of England and France, but of the other great European Powers, would be acceptable, and would aid the Government of America in solving the difficulty and restoring peare. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Lord Pal-merson, however, thought differently, and he no doubt acted on the opinion and advice he received from Lord Lyons, who would no doubt say to him that America was not prepared to receive the advice of Europe; and although the Government might not be prepared to receive the good offices of Europe, I believe the people are. (Applause.) If such an offer had been made by England, it would greatly strengthen the position of the peace party, would influence the return of a President at th suing election. My fear is, that if either Mr. Lin-coln or Colonel Fremont is elected, the war may continue for many years to come; but I believe fusing to express an opinion, the Northern people were led to suppose that the Union could be re-es-tablished, and Britain thus encouraged them to conpressing an opinion to the peace party in the North-ern and Western States.

Now, as I have said, I have no interest in this war;

and my sole interest is my desire for peace. (Hear.) I have lost by the expression of opinion on this question to which I have referred in my speech—I feeling is increasing in the West." question to which I have referred in my speech—I lost many friends in the North whom I esteem, and who were all very angry with me. I know that it has been said that I am engaged largely in the trade with one more very interesting item of transatlantic has been said that I am engaged largely in the trade with one more very interesting item of transatlantic intelligence; to wit, that "a very distinguished states—man, a member of the Senate," has, written a letter to a friend of his, (Mr. Lindsay's,) which same friend is also "a statesman, who occupies a very high position (not in Paris or London, merely, but) in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabinet," to say—"We are tumbling to pieces fast; and unless aid this was a most extraordinary statement, as I say—"We are tumbling to pieces fast; and unless and never even heard of one of those vessels. I declared that I had no interest, directly or indirectly, in anything connected with the Southern States. It professes to deprecate, while at the same time he exwas perfectly true that I had been offered a very was perfectly true that I have been but considering large amount of business with them, but considering my position as a member of Parliament and as a public man, I felt it would have been very wrong in me to take any steps contrary to the proclamation that had been issued by my Queen. (Hear, hear.)

That proclamation forbid my rendering any material aid to any of the belligerents. Therefore I felt it and to any of the beingerents. Therefore I felt it would be setting a bad example to the people if I had aided either the Northern or the Southern speaker deems it necessary to say—"I wish you to that more than twelve months ago, when the firm of which I was the head did engage as brokers for one or two vessels, the object of which, I believe, was us exaggerated pictures of what these men are sufthe running of the blockade, I warned my partners, and said that I could have nothing to do with this; and said that I could have nothing to do with this; and say ou are all aware, I retired from the head of that firm more than trails more than the running of the said that the proper than the running of the said that the government of this country transferred to the that firm more than twelve months ago. I have now no interest whatever, either directly or indirectly, in would be the acknowledgment of the right claimed any of their transactions. I wish to have no other interest, because it lowers me as a public man, it lowers me in your estimation—(applause)—and I prize that estimation-(cheers)-it must lower me with have been declared free by Proclamation of the Pres

you if it is supposed that I have advocated the South for any object of my own. Now, sir, as I have said, the sole object with me urgent I have been for peace—many of you know that during the Crimean war, though my ships were by it—I must own that in the war against Russia I ever protested against it—that in the House, and out of the House, I spoke against "Exaggerated pictures" of alavery! We commenthat war—though it was for my interest as a ship-owner to see that war continued. The feeling that

Commission recently appointed to collect evidence has actuated me is a detestation of war and all its as I have done with regard to this American ques- revealed in the experience of those who have been tion. I have expressed myself so not merely in regard to the interests of the South, but also of the Report of those Commissioners that slavery "has speak the same language as ourselves, whose history our history, and who worship the same God. (Hear e must have kind feelings for them, although they may speak angry words against us; and a closer approach, in practice, to the monstrous max-im laid down by a slaveholding judge, that the negro them. (Hear.) I may use words sorrow, but I will not return the words that they too spect." often send across the Atlantic to myself; ar would particularly say to their President:—" lent :- " Renee and me, and between thy land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will first place how it happens that Mr. Linday is go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." (Applause.)

was given to Mr. Lindsay.

The efforts of various persons to create ill-vill between the friends of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. ask, in the second place, how it is that he is ignorant Chase, or to produce the impression that Mr. Chase is party to some movement for a new Union Presidential Convention, or to bolster up the crazy story challenges in the presidential Convention, or to bolster up the crazy story that Mr. Chase is prive to the presidential Convention. that Mr. Chase is privy to the negotiation, for the overthrow or withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln, are conclusively met and answered by a private letter from Mr. Chase to friends who asked his advice. This mportant letter bears date Aug. 12, and the portion public interest is as follows :-

"I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better, or as well, by withdrawing support from the nomination made at Baltimore, and no cause of dissatisfaction, however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause. What future circumstances may require or warrant, cannot now be fore-seen and need not be considered. I particularly de-sire that my friends should do nothing and say nothsire that my friends should do nothing and say noth-ing that can create the impression that there is any personal difference between Mr. Lincoln and my-self, for there is none. All the differences that ex-ist are on public questions, and have no private bear-ing."

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

AN ENGLISH "PEACE - PARTY" COPPER-

HEAD. Mr. Lindsay, an English member of Pa the town and port of Sunderland, has recently addressed a meeting of his constituents on the subject of the rebellion and war in America. We give the speech a place in our columns, and bespeak for it the ention of our readers. It was, we have reason to believe intended for the edification of the House of Commons, on the occasion of a motion in favor of me diation in the struggle now convulsing this country That motion, however, was not discussed; and the member for Sunderland, reluctant that his rebel friends at the South and their sympathisers at the North should lose the benefit of the oration he had prepared in their behalf, took measures to secure for nself a hearing before another, though less distinguished audience. Accordingly, on the 15th of last month, Mr. Lindsay stood before an assembly in the own he represents, and spoke as elsewhere reported. What special object, it may be asked, did the exambassador to the Emperor Napoleon propose to him-

self in seeking to induce the British government make an offer of "their friendly offices" to the two contending parties on this continent? Mr. Lindsay, with great ingenuousness, answers the question. such an offer were made by England, it would greatly strengthen the position of the PEACE PARTY: and would influence the return of a President at the en

The people of America now know, upon the testi ony of one of the staunchest English allies of Je ferson Davis, with what purpose the motion that was so long upon the Notice paper of the House of Commons was brought forward. It was to aid the Democratic peace party in the United States-that party which combines within itself all the disloyal, negrohating, pro-slavery and mobocratic elements of the States not actually in open rebellion. Ifr. Lindsay frankly confesses that he greatly fears that, if Mr. Lincoln should be reëlected, the war will be indefinitely prolonged; but he believes that, should another man be elected-that is to say, the nominee of the anti-Lincoln party-" this year would see an end of the war and all its miseries.'

Mr. Lindsay, it seems, is in friendly and close co nunication with a party in this country who are not only in sympathy with those who are in armed rebellion in the South, but who are plotting and promo the further dismemberment of the Union by the sep aration of the Western States. The Hon. gentlem read to the meeting a resolution which had been pas that if another were elected, who was not pledged to war, this year would see an end of the war and all its miseries. (Applause.) Now, by Britain reCongress writes to me that meetings are being held Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West, and adjoining States, for sewere led to suppose that the Colon could be re-es-tablished, and Britain thus encouraged them to con-tinue the war, and we dishearten them by not ex-these meetings in this country; and he adds, 'There on to the peace party in the North- must be a Western as well as a Southern Confedera cy; for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day.' I am glad to see

> Mr. Lindsay is good enough to favor his audie professes to deprecate, while at the same time he expresses his satisfaction in the prospect of a new seces sion, and the existence, before long, of a Western a well as a Southern Confederacy. We should like to

scribed." because " if it were so, they would long since have rebelled. Therefore it is not right to give by the rebels of the South to their property in the bones and sinews, the souls and progeny ed that I have advocated the South | ident and the statutes of Congress. "Slavery is no as bad as it has been described to be, because happy victims of slavery have not rebelled." Is Mr (Hear.) Many of you here know how Lindsay ignorant of the nature of the fate that awaits the slave in the South, if but suspected of a desire to be free? Has he heard nothing of the hrutal mas sacre of slaves for the crime of being in possession Commission recently appointed to collect evidence orrors; and that has induced me to express myself touching the true character of American slavery, as North; for I cannot but sympathize with people who have sprung from the same land with ourselves, who moral degradation from year to year, exhibiting more and more increased cruelty, a more marked crushin out of the humanizing relations of civilized life, and regret and has no rights which the white man is bound to re

"If," says Mr. Lindsay, "I saw Northern men a the words of your namesake, Old Abraham, earnest as some of them profess to be for the abolition o Lot- Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between of the institution of slavery, I would support them, erdsmen and my because there would be no Fugitive Slave Law and perdsmen; for we be brethren. Is not the whole the oppressed would find a way across the frontier to first place, how it happens that Mr. Lindsay is the companion and coadjutor of the author of that inlusion of his speech, a vote of thanks famous law, and the friend and indefatigable agent o those who profess to have gone into rebellion on ac count, amongst other things, of the opposition of the fact, that every trace of a fugitive slave law had been obliterated from the statute book before the adjourn ment of the late session of Congress? But, adm the possibility of his being uninformed on these mat ters, we now call upon Mr. Lindsay to support those Northern men whose earnestness he has susp take him at his word, and leave him, by his acts, to prove whether he is an honest man or a hypocrite.

Knowing, as we do, the abundant and rare opporte nities this gentleman has had of ascertaining the true state of politics and parties in this country, his speech appears to us a glaring instance of the suppression and a most unworthy attempt to pervert the judgments of those whom he addressed. Mr. Lindsay ha been more than once in the United States. In Eng land, (and we do not speak without authority,) he has been long and constantly in contact with men who have repeatedly supplied him with the amplest and An officer from the Army of the Potomac says, that when the rebels heard of McClellan's nomination, they were distinctly heard to give three cheers.

Few men in Great Britain understand better than him- tion, the suppression of the freedom of speech and of self what are the sympathies and aims of men like Val- the press, the denial of the right of asylum, and the landigham and Wood, and the party of which they are the principal leaders; and what are the principles and cisely the offences which were habitually committed objects of men like those who have supported Mr. before the war, in the interest of slavery, and by pri-Lincoln in his anti-slavery measures, and are now vate citizens and public officers in every one of the Lincoln in his anti-slavery measures, and are now seeking with all their influence and energies to consummate the great work of human freedom, by obtaining such an amendment of the Constitution as shall abolish and probibit slavery for ever. Mr. Lindsay must, therefore, have known at the time he delivered his speech, that the citizens of the Northern States are divided into two great political parties;—that one of those parties is seeking the utter, uniterions of those parties is seeking the utter, uniterions and perpetual extinction of slavery, and is for presons as now fighting in the rebel armies, and against just such persons as now fighting in the armies of the Union; versal and perpetual extinction of slavery, and is for the prosecution of the war until that great object shall be achieved; and that the other is a party favorable disregard both of the individual rights of the sufto a reestablishment of the Union upon the basis of ferers, and of the rights of those Northern States recognizing the rightfulness and constitutionality of to which they belonged; and even where the Conslavery. He must have known that the former party embraced all the true friends of human liberty, while indemnity or retribution by legal process, that prothe latter were in favor of an indissoluble league and cess has been forcibly prevented. Against all covenant with men who hold slavery to be the normal these things, systematically perpetrated by their condition of the laboring class, and the corner-stone Southern allies in time of peace, these Demo of the republican edifice. Yet, knowing this, Mr. make no objection, and never have made any. Lindsay proclaims himself the advocate of the latter, when a great war, originated by these very allies and the opponent of the former. Such proceeding on against the legitimate government of the country, the part of a British legislator—shameful and base though it be—is what may be expected from one who and substitute martial for civil law, these sympathizers deems it expedient to conciliate the London Times, with rebellion raise a howl of protest against it by bestowing praise upon its correspondents in Amer.

An appropriate culmination to the absurdity by bestowing praise upon its correspondents in America, and especially upon "the able correspondent residing at New York, who has displayed an ability, an aympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and honesty, (!) and a love of truth, (!!) which commends earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army." itself (the grammar is Mr. Lindsay's) to our admira- (Our army! The impudent rascals!) Be it noted

To the Lindsays, Gregorys, Roebucks, id genus omne, of the British Senate, we would respectfully commend the couplet of Darwin,—

"Hear it, ye Statesmen! hear this truth sublime: He who allows oppression shares the crime!"

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The resolutions adopted by the Convention, lately assembled at Chicago, of the party calling i self Democratic, were printed in last week's Liberator. They gave remarkable and instructive evidence respecting the political, intellectual and moral condition of the American people. The Democratic party, so called-let it be said here

once for all, that there is neither accuracy nor justice in its use of this name—has generally represented the majority in this country. Perhaps it still represents the majority in the States that remain loyal to the Union. It is therefore discreditable to the intelligence and moral sense of the country at large, that a document so false, shallow and base, should be put forth as the political platform of so large a proportional part of its population. To many of the adherents of the old monarchical governments of Europe the first thought must be, on reading it-Is this what comes of popular education, universal suffrage, freedom in reigious opinion, and freedom of political action? Do these Northern Democrats deliberately prefer slavery, and oppose themselves to the providential movement that has gone so far towards overthrowing it?

The pervading spirit of the whole document is pa tisanship with the rebels, plainly expressed by cen' sure of the United States government for what it has done against the rebellion, with no censure whatever against the rebellion itself.

The criticism frequently made by Abolitionists upon this same government is on the ground of its not hav ing done enough against the rebellion; on the ground that, interfering with slavery on the plain dictate of nilitary necessity, it interfered enough only to maim, not to crush, only to limit, not to extinguish it; that, having used a small proportion of blacks as soldiers it did not use more; that, having given to this small proportion of colored men the dress and the arms of soldiers, it did not give them the immense addition al stimulus to efficiency of such pay, such respectful consideration, such protection against special barbari-ties on the part of the enemy, and such guardianship against the ill-treatment of unfriendly commanding officers, as is usually given to white troops; in short, that, by the recklessness of its dealing with a black Southern population large enough to have furnished four hundred thousand acclimated soldiers for the war, it has left that population so in doubt wheth-States. (Hear, hear.) Consequently, I have refrained from all transactions of a commercial or pecuniary character with the Southern or the Northern
states of America. (Hear, hear.) So much so

states (Hear, hear.) Consequently, I have refrained from all transactions of a commercial or pecuniary character with the Southern or the Northern
states of America. (Hear, hear.) So much so

states (Hear, hear.) Consequently, I have rethan Mr. Lincoln walk in the shadow of humble life,
but uncontrollable circumstances make him, at this cient compulsory service for the rebellion.

The censure directed by the Chicago Convention against the Administration is the very opposite of this. It means anything, that we ought this. It means, if it means anything, that we ought not to have interfered with the rebels at all. Its combeen no election so momentous as the pending one plaint of the government seems to include what it never a canvass in which the lines were so distinctly has done against the armies of the rebels, as well as drawn as in this. At the inception of the campaign, its action in regard to their slaves. While a war of there was room for honest differences of opinion reunparalleled magnitude is waging, begun by the South garding the fit leader to be chosen; it was properly flagrant violation of the Constitution, this Convention has no complaint to make except of the Government of its country. Judged by its standard, the candidates in preference to Mr. Lincoln. But the rebels should have been met with proposals of peace, loyal people to whom the question was referred have and nothing else, when they attacked Fort Sumter, when they menaced Washington, when they invaded The issue is simple and direct. It is Baltimore or Pennsylvania, as well as now, when they are three Chicago. Free government, universal freedom, equal quarters conquered.

vention are as absurd in regard to the rebels as they will rejoice. It promises new life and bounds to slaare monstrous in regard to the Government. They very, the subversion of republican institutions, anar seriously propose to reckon without their host, and to chy, long years of fearful strife. prove that two can walk harmoniously together in absolute disagreement.

the Constitution, declaring it to have been "equally let it not be forgotten that while the latter are despeconducive to the prosperity of all the States, both rate, indomitable, united, there is apathy, division, in-Northern and Southern." And they propose a Con-difference in the loyal ranks, and the contest, therevention, for the restoration of that Union, to the very fore, is not unequal. The danger is imminent, and persons who resorted to aggressive war, nearly four no time is to be lost. While we indulge in personal vears ago, as the means of escaping from that Union, preferences and delay cooperation, the enemy is workwho have ever since been cursing and reviling it, and ing with satanic energy. The safety of the nation whose highest authorities have just declared their demands that everything but the commonweal be forirrevocable determination never to reënter it. Even gotten. It is idle to dream of electing a third candi if they succeed in ousting Lincoln and electing Me- date, and to labor for any other man than Mr . Lincoln Clellan, how will they compel the South to return to is to serve McClellan, and make glad the South. Dithe Union? Can they force the Southern mule to wide and conquer is the Democratic programme, and to drink, and to drink water instead of whiskey? It this end the Democratic journals have, with adroitmay be a question (supposing McClellan to be elected) whether the Democratic North will wish, and will breach among the Republicans. It is time to block be permitted, to join the Confederacy. It is no longer that game. He will have much to answer for who a question whether the Southern rebels will voluntarily join the Union. They have thoroughly decided such a crisis. that question in the negative. They may be compelled to succumb to Northern arms; they will never again form a fraternal union with Northern flunkeys.

Advancing even at the slow rate (slow compared with our possibilities and duties) of the last three years, it seems probable that we shall have taken Dishmond before the fourth of March next. Suppose McClellan to be elected; suppose his first act, as President and Commander-in-Chief, to be a request to the rebels to dictate the terms of peace; and suppose the reply of Jefferson Davis to be-" Withdraw your army and navy; acknowledge our separation and independence; and pay our debt "-what will our Democratic administration do next? Will they concede these points? Will they give up that "unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitu-tion," of which their first resolution boasts? If they have not given it up, what have they gained, and what will be their next step? If they are ready to position of the party called Democratic !

The next most noticeable thing in the mass of ab- -W. L. G., JR. andity called the Chicago platform is that the very tions it makes of alleged wrongs on the part of the Administration, namely—the usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the articles of value than any other of our ships, to the Constitution, the subversion of civil law, the arbitra- amount of, perhaps, \$1,000,000, was entirely dery arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of Ameri-stroyed by fire, at Norfolk, on the 3d instant. Cause can citizens under laws not known to the Constitut of the fire unknown.

that these soldiers, most of them volunteers, are the very persons who have been carrying on the war for which the Administration is complained of. They wish, and for many years have been trying, to conquer the rebels. The Chicago Convention proposes stop the process of conquest, and substitute alliance with the rebels. The soldiers have taken Newbern and Port Royal, New Orleans and Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Atlanta, and are far advanced towards the trines set forth by the Chicago platform, and especia capture of Mobile, Charleston and Richmond. The Chicago Convention wish to sue for peace to an enemy three-quarters conquered, and by the act of sueing to give him opportunity to demand the immediate surrender of those trophies of Northern valor, gained in just cause. The soldiers were patient with Mc-Clellan while he kept them inactive before the enemy. or set them to digging instead of fighting. What will they say now, when he proposes to them to give up the contest? to withdraw from the field, and ask Jefferson Davis to dictate terms of peace? To speak of sympathy with the soldiers in connection with such a plan for undoing their work, and sacrificing that which the lives of their comrades were given to save, is a mere addition of insult to injury.

I repeat it. The concoction of such a platform by the leaders, and its acceptance by the members, of a party so large as the one in question, cannot fail, in the eyes of intelligent foreigners, to injure the cause of free government, and put back the tide of political reform. But the success of such a party upon such a platform, the acceptance of such a position by an actual majority of the Northern people, would be a disgrace deep and irreparable, as far as the present generation is concerned. If a century's toleration of slavery shall prove to have brought the nation to this depth of infamy, it will be a specimen of God's retributive justice not less conspicuous than His pun-ishment of Egyptian oppression.—c. K. w.

UNDER WHICH KING?

Whatever of doubt may have existed in the minds of loyal men concerning the candidate to be supported in the coming Presidential election, it must have vanished since the Chicago Convention. The first phase of the contest, with its conscientious differnces and divided duties, has passed, and the second presents itself with unmistakable clearness, indicating out one course, definite and inevitable. The discus sion is now transferred from men to principles. It is lifted by events above the bewildering level of peronality to the clear atmosphere of ideas.

Two men are offered for the suffrage of the people next November. It matters little who they are. The thought that the only safe negotiators were Generals accident of this great revolution has raised them to conspicuous places, and from it, alone, they derive hour, the representative of human rights, and in his go for "our country, right or wrong," and he felt con-

a question of individuals, and no complaint is made that zealous friends of the slave advocated other decided in his favor, and from them there is no appeal. rights, hope for the future, rest on the triumph of the The language and the purport of the Chicago Con-

There is no doubt that, numerically, the loyal people far exceed the traitorous allies of Jefferson Davis They are entirely satisfied with the old Union under who were represented by the Chicago conclave, but throws his political weight into the adverse scale in

And were there ever grander issues to be met? Never before could anti-slavery men go into a presidential canvass with unfettered tongues, discuss the sublimest moral truths, and be welcomed by multitudinous gatherings with eager attention. The harvest is ripe for the sickle; the people hunger for education and light. What scope for anti-slavery speeches! What opportunities for missionary work! Principles are to be explained and enforced, arguments refuted, sophistries unveiled. Eloquence, Logic and Reason could wish for no worthier themes.

We arge the election of Mr. Lincoln, not for his personal merits, (many though they unquestionably are,) but because Liberty has chosen him for her standard bearer, and Slavery, with sure instinct, singles him out for her intensest hatred. Around him the shock of battle is to meet. In his front lies "the imminent, deadly breach." To transcend personal give it up, why not say so now, and reveal the true preferences and support him with aggressive strength is a duty, and "the path of duty is the way to glory."

> The U. S. frigate Brandy wine, the store-ship for the North Atlantic squadron, and containing more

THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING. On the evening of Tuesday, the 6th inst, a large On the evening of August, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Fancuil Hall, to and enthusiastic investigation victories of our army and navy at Atlanta and Mobile. The galleries were filled with ladies and others at an early hour, and the filled with laures and contained them with patriotic aim uses til the time of opening the meeting, and in the intervals of speaking afterwards. So great was the interest excited by the occasion, that many ladies, arriving too late to find places in the gallery, stood on the face below through the protracted exercises. The half va-densely crowded long before the opening of the mesing, and thousands outside vainly sought admission Prolonged applause followed the entrance of thee

Prolonged appears of the evening. The meeting va called to order by Hon. Alphens Hardy, who as ounced the officers of the occasion, and introduce John A. Andrew, Governor of the Commonwealth, p. the President. Governor Andrew was received with enthusinstic shouts, and the warmest applause follows his mention of the brave officers whose exploits h given occasion to the meeting. In closing his pretory remarks, the Governor called for three h cheers for the President and the flag of the Unite States of America, which were vigorously given.

Letters of congratulation and sympathy from Ho.

Letters of congratulation and a sympathy from Hea.

A. H. Bullock, John W. Bowen of Kentucky, and Hea. Edward Everett, were then read by Charles W. Slack. Esq.

Resolutions prepared for the occasion were then read

by Hon. Edward S. Tobey, President of the Board of Trade. They express the exultation and joy which the recent victories of our army and navy are suited to excite in patriotic hearts; declare that the thanks of the whole nation are due to the brave officers and men who have won these victories; express the firm conviction that the only road to peace is by victory to over the authors of the war; declare that Mas setts pledges to the Federal Government her utmo resources of means and men, until the rebellion shall be suppressed; condemn as vicious and fatal the doe. ly the idea of an armistice in our present circumsta ces, and declare that the unconditional advocacy of peace at once injures the nation's cause, and gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The last of these resols. tions, relating to the President's Emancipation Produ mation, is as follows :-

Resolved, That the President's Proclamation Emancipation was sanctioned by the usages of circle war, by the law of nations, and is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which contains full power for the preservation of the government in time of war as of peace; that ed in those to whom it applied ' right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happine, and pledged the whole power of the Federal Gorenment to maintain that right; that that pledge cannot be forfeited without bringing down upon us nation humiliation, the executions of the Christian soid, and, as we reverently fear, the judgments of Almighty Code!

Mr. Rice, of the Massachusetta delegation in Congress His reference to the fixed determination of the Gor. ment to maintain "Liberty and Union, now and for ever," was received with immense applause.

George Sennott, Esq., a member of the Suffolk ber.

The President of the meeting then introduced Hon

was next introduced by the Governor as a member the War Democracy.

While Mr. Sennott was speaking, three cheen for McCiellan were called for by some one in the audience and given with vigor, by a considerable number voices, and afterwards three cheers for the Democr

Mr. Sennott assured those who had raised these shouts that he had evidence, from an extensive knowledge of the Southern people, that the men most spised by those people are the Peace Democrats.

Hon George S. Routwell of the Massachusetts del egation in Congress, was the next speaker. He read resolution of the Chicago Convention, recom ing immediate peace, and, declaring that the rebels of the South and their sympathizers in the North ap proved that resolution, offered his time upon the plat rm to any one of that class who was disposed to defend it.

Referring to the claim that negotiation should be menced with the rebel government, Gov. Boutwell Grant and Sherman. This sentiment received great

approbation from the meeting. Hon. Henry Wilson, the next speaker, was received with immense applause, followed by three hearts tances make him, at this cheers. He declared himself to be ly by war. Gen. Wilson made a vigorous and telling speech, and closed by introducing to the audience Gen. Cutler, a native of Massachusetts, but a citizen of Wisconsin, an officer who has taken an active part in the war, and whose face bore the marks of recent encoun-

ter with the enemy. Gen. Cutler's appearance was the signal for enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. He represented that although McClellan had been very popular with the army of the Potomac, they could not and would not vote for him on the Chicago platform. He spoke of the absurdity of supposing that permanent peace could come from the acceptance of the doctrines of that platform, and said that we could send back to slavery neither the brave colored soldiers she have been fighting our battles, nor the fugitives who, in the event of our close proximity to a slaveholding Confederacy, would be all the time crossing on Southern border. Peace with the rebels, he was so sured, could be obtained in no possible way but by subjugating them. The peace which he wished for was one which would guarantee freedom to all which would be no disgrace to us and our children. At this point a telegram, just received from Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in response to one sen to Washington by Gov. Andrew at the comm ment of the meeting, was read to the audience. contained news of the death of the rebel guerrilla, Morgan, and the capture of a portion of his lorce, and reciprocated the patriotic sympathics of Boston.

Hon. Charles Summer was next introduced, and received with great cheering, and the prolonged waring of hats and handkerchiefs. We make the following extract from his speech, as reported in the

"As the wise Solomon clearly saw that use who was ready to see her child divided in two significances are made and the same and the same and the same and the same are ready to see their country divided in two significances. Fellow-citizens, these Northern criminals, like to call things by their proper names, and I that my honored friend who preceded me for his expension on that subject, telling how near they case being traitors)—these Northern traitors are notheless than unarmed guerrilla bands of defieron last marauding here at the North. (Loud cheers,)

They ere out Peace, but, fellow-citizens, are

marauding here at the North. (Loud cheers,
They cry out Peace, but, fellow-citizens,
not all for peace? Sir, are you not for peace
all of the honored gentlemen by whom I a
rounded for peace? For myself, peace is helsentiment and passion of my life. Not Falk
the bloody days of the English civil war cit

"Peace, peace, peace," more fervently than I d. the bloody days of the English civil war cried on "Peace, peace, more fervently than I do not." The day begins with me, continues and eads with this aspiration; but it is precisely because I am that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled on that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled on totally, entirely and utterly, so that it chall ner totally, entirely and utterly, so that it chall ner again break forth in blood. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, in the name of peace, and for the sake of the "good will among men" promised us by the angelic completely annihilated that it shall leave behind no completely annihilated that it shall leave behind no relic or reunant which may become the seed of any future war.

ture war.
But, fellow-citizens, let me be frank with ron, for But, fellow-citizens, let me be flate in that is my habit here or wherever else I have that is my habit here or wherever else I have the honor to speak. It is vain for you to expect to crash the rebellion unless you crush slavery, (applaus, for rebellion. The two are synonymons: they are cerverible terms. If you please, then, rebellion, a lave often said, is slavery in arms; it is slavery on horseback; or, if you please, it is belligerest slaver, in the property of the same property of t

SEP' ready to strike a ready to strike ent was clearly ared that he should not begin w Good, and chee The Union can ea, the Union es. And now, you should complete to the complete the complete the union with the Union entry, the Union entry, the Union entry th Mr. Tickner, of artiness, in the

ly peace measur The last speake nown as "Carles the Journal. he movements of tion of his force which he augured
After voting the neeting adjourner LETTER DEAR MR. GAR

OURNER TRUTH to hear her in Ohi was surprised as erous-her voice I last heard her. one of her own recalled these wor ber house in Ando mid, "Mrs. Stow orn in Africa. I ny grandmother o her from Africa o not at all wonde ified her with the so unlike anyt phynx. How beautiful strange, powerful America, hardly souled authoress o Scripture taught i

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and feeling into the Lybian Sybil! T ibition, and an it to some British Stowe, that a copy tol at Washington So she held us l native eloquence-We felt it was a re lack people as or help dem out of aid she hated to felt she was right fering, patient, in rithering scorn o elcomed slaveho years. She said, out of de trough d and burnin', and h

country will be be She seemed, as M fervor of Ethiopia, out burning after (revealed." She is Douglass !" He ourner's thankful always said he wo lave in all the So er; and then he exquisite verse of " I would not h

my own brodders

She thinks, yes,

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And wear the He faithfully entr themselves-to im spect. He told the gaining. The tim red man, though ster, the literature ion, or the eloque mnibus or railroad splendid passing te said, was alway down from Andre New Bedford, take into the Jim-Crow not proscription He thought the alr ing so long in rel tances-" Stand s de feared they ha rould be made, an their days. He re e was saying, in hat about all had who would be bros ind there was no their own right are when Sojourner, w

Mr. Goldwi ory in Oxford Un raluable work en Inerican Slavery city. Professor St ligent of the E nue of freedom been promoted by be hoped that such press here will hav the same great end art of the national The Journa commendation, the onvention, and a liberations of any set to Divine guid Nodoubt; and t

body, assembled for satio to adopt, in frage of piety. means seeds an as Surrent.—C. E. W.

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Dathy from Hon. attacky, and Hon. harles W. Slack,

n were then read tof the Board of and joy which navy are suited that the thanks rave officers and express the firm ice is by victory that Massachu-ment her utmost be rebellion shall and fatal the docrm, and especial-sent circumstan-nal advocacy of

ncipation Procia-Proclamation of pusages of civilis in accordance of the United the preservation of peace; that it I "an insite able it of happiness," Federal Governat pledge cannot upon us national Christian world, ents of Almighry

se, and gives aid t of these resolu-

introduced Hon. ation of the Gov. on, now and for plause. the Suffolk bar, r as a member of three cheers for in the audience, rable number of

or the Democra had raised these extensive knowlthe men most e Democrats. assachusetts del-eaker. He read hat the rebels of the North ape upon the platdisposed to de-

ation should be t, Gov. Boutwell were Generals received great er, was received three hearty mong those who by war, and onrous and telling e audience Gen a citizen of Wisctive part in the

recent encounignal for enthurepresented that opular with the t and would not a. He spoke of he doctrines of d send back to diers who have igitives who, in a slaveholding e crossing our bels, he was asble way but by he wished for freedom to all; our children. red from Edwin onse to one sent the commence-e audience. It rebel guerrilla, on of his torce, hies of Boston.

that the woman and in two was a see that those removed in two are removed in the see and I thank a for his expositions are nothing Jefferson Davis, citizens, are we are peace, are not horn I am surple is the longing Not Falkland in war cried out than I do now. and ends with cause I am thus et at all hazards nd trampled out it shall never the sake of the by the angelic liton hall be over behind so the seed of any

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you are ready to strike slavery, you must ostrike the rebellion. Therefore the Prespearly right when, in a recent letter, he dehe should accept no terms of peace which gin with the abandonment of slavery.

gin with the action of the control of the cause cau but everywhere throughout the on to forget that, if you take care of itself—or, better inget that, if you save liberty, you save

Ticknor, of St. Louis, a native of New Engwas the next speaker. He spoke with great iness, in the Western manner, testifying that the giness, in the research manner, testuying that the such as would be obtained by conquering the

he last speaker was Mr. C. C. Coffin, more widely Carleton," one of the war correspondents Journal. He gave an interesting account of ements of Gen. Grant, and of the present poof his forces on the Weldon Railroad, from he augured our speedy possession of Richmond. no roting the passage of the resolutions, the ing adjourned at a late hour, the hall remaining reded till its close.—C. K. W.

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Aug. 29, 1864. DEAR MR. GARRISON, -Last evening, I heard So-TREET. It is thirteen years since I used ar her in Ohio. She must be seventy years old. res surprised and delighted to see her still so vigvoice deep and strong and rich as when heard her. There "she stood, calm and erect one of her own native palms, waving alone in the We called on her this morning; and as I aled these words of Mrs. Stowe, describing her at house in Andover among the ministers, Sojourner Mrs. Stowe got it all mixed up-making me in Africa. I suppose she forgot; but I told her other came from Guinea, and my grandfrom Africa, and she thought it was me." I at all wonder Mrs. Stowe should have so idendier with the land of shadow and mystery, she mike anything American. Original, yet reptive enough to suggest to an artist a modern

gow beautiful genius is! First, here is this nge, powerful woman - Africa transplanted in rica, hardly naturalized. Then there is poetanthoress of "Uncle Tom," with her Hebrew ture taught imagination and feeling, perceiving singular, mystical nature of this queenly woman, ting it with such captivating power to the gist, Mr. W. W. Story, over in Rome, that he mould and chisels these wonderful depths of being feeling into the beautiful symbolic marble of the an Sybil! The statue goes to the London Exition, and an admiring Englishman's gold welds o some British estate. We will hope with Mrs. we, that a copy of it will some day adorn the Cap-

she held us last night by the spell of her rude, e cloquence-full of wit, pathos, pungent comsense, and an awing, prophetic cast of thought. felt it was a rare privilege to hear her. She bew telling how her mission "was n't so much to k people as out of pity for de white people, and to dem out of der degradation." And as she told their crimes to her people, some of which she it she hated to take into her mouth to name, you the was right in being thankful that she did not ng to their race, so guilty and cruel to a long-sufring, patient, inoffensive people. She spoke with ithering scorn of the Northern churches that had ed slaveholders to the communion-table in past us She sid "I would sooner est with de hogs nt of de trough dan sit down at Je sacrament with and burnin', and huntin' and tearin' wid bloodhounds, y own brodders and sisters for a century ! "

She thinks, yes, she is full of assurance that, after he blood and smoke and storm of battle are gone, this mity will be beautiful with justice and freedom. emed, as Mrs. Stowe said, " to impersonate the gher scarred hands towards the glory that is to be tesled." She is on her way to Washington, to visit

Abraham Lincoln. Douglass!" He spoke grandly, responding to Soomer's thankfulness that she wasn't white. He had ays said he would rather he the most whin-scarred tre in all the South than the haughtiest slave-masit; and then he recited, in his rich-toned voice, that

quisite verse of Cowper's-I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinces bought and sold have ever carned.
No; bar as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation prized above all price,
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And was the bonds, than fasten them on him."

faithfully entreated the colored people to help aselves-to improve their own minds-to strive or knowledge, and a better condition in every reged. He told them how gradually their cause was thing. The time was when, in Boston even, a coled man, though he might have the intellect of Webset, the literature of Channing, the piety of Feneor the eloquence of Clay, could not ride in the halbas or railroad car with the white man. He paid speaded passing tribute to Wendell Phillips, who, teld, was always true. He had known him come iva from Andrew Robeson's handsome coach in the Jim-Crow car. That was the way this unst proscription was broken up in Massachusetts. thought the slaves had made a mistake in stay-16 so long in rebel lines. They misapply Moses' mand to the Israelites, under different circum-"Stand still, and see the salvation of God." s sared they had waited too long, and that a peace be made, and they remain slaves to the end of ar days. He remembered when, some years ago, ras saying, in an anti-slavery meeting, he felt about all had been converted by moral sussion to rould be brought to accept anti-slavery truth; nd there was no other way than for the slaves with heir own right arms to take their freedom in blood; sies Sciourner, who was present, said, "Frederick, a God dead t" He asked Sojourner what she sought about it now. Was n't he right then?

SALLIE HOLLEY. Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern His-T in Oxford University, England, and author of a stable work entitled "Does the Bible sanction fican Slavery ?" has recently arrived in this Professor Smith is one of the firmest and most gent of the English friends of this country. The of freedom and our national cause have alike promoted by his influence at home; and it may

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Спісаво, Апр. 30, 1864.

WILLIAM L GARRISON: MY FRIEND,-This city, since Friday, the 26th.

ing holding some thousand, at noon, and in due time chose Horatio Seymour, of New York, President. "A free ballot or a free fight!" i. e., "Give us victory at the ballot box, or we will seek it on the battle-The McClellan party had imported about one thousand of the Roughs of New York city, headed by
bullets!" They may fail in both. Isaiah Rynders, to clamor for McClellan. Some five hundred of the same class were imported from Philadelphia, headed by the same Rynders, to aid in compelling the Convention to nominate McClellan.—
Many leaders of guerrilla bands in Missouri and other Slave States are here, brought on to see to it that the Convention is true to the Southern rebels, and also to see what can be done to relieve the rebels now held as prisoners in Camp Douglas.

I have just come from the Convention. I have witnessed many public gatherings in various cities in Europe and America, but never before have I witnessed a gathering of so large a number of brutal, drunken, ferocious men as I have seen gathered from all parts of the nation in this city the past four days. Multitudes of them are armed with revolvers and bowie knives, and they make no secret of the fact. It is computed that there are fifteen thousand here from abroad. The watchwords that have been put forth in speeches made in and out of the Convention, and which have been endorsed by silence and otherwise, are such as the following—"Down with Lincoln by ballots or by bullets!" "Subjugation of the North to slaveholders and their allies by ballots or by bullets!" "The government shall be placed in the hands of the Democratic party by ballots or by bayonets!" "Burn, desolate and devastate, wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare show his head!" "Cut the throat of every d-d Lincolnite!" This was repeated over and over in speeches made in front of the Tremont House, and the question was put to the multi-tude, "Will you help us?" "Yes, yes, yes, we will!" was the response made by many in the crowd. " A free ballot or a free fight!" This has been the favorite motto put forth by all the leaders, and as they have explained it, the simple meaning is, " The election of our candidate, or a civil war at the North." This has been avowed in words by many of the speakers, and this idea pervades all that has been said in and out of the Convention. "A free ballot!" is the cry, when the majority is for slavery and the Democratic party: but if the majority is in favor of freedom and loyalty, then they will have "a free fight!" This has been the cry of the South for thirty years. "So long as the free ballot gives the majority to slavery and slave-breeders and slavetraders, we will accept it; but if the free ballot is in triumphed over slavery in the election of Lincoln, this Peace Democracy (which is but the debris or sediment of the old Compromise party) started for a His address, for the present, is, Care of S. Watersediment of the old Compromise party) started for a free fight; inaugurated a war of bullets, solely, as dem devils, dat have been whippin', Jeff. Davis says, "to get rid of the rule of the majority." While the majority was for slavery, the Democratic Anti-Slavery Society, has gone to the State of Maine, party, as a party, submitted to it. So soon as it where he will spend four or five weeks. His adturned in favor of freedom by excluding slavery from dresses on the entire emancipation of the slaves, all free territory, that same Peace Democracy flew to arms, and began a bloody and exterminating war. So in Kansas, the same party, headed by Pierce and or of Ethiopia, wild, savage, hunted of all nations, Buchanan, went for "a free ballot or a free fight."

A "FREE SPEECH" party, headed by Isaiah Rynders! At three different times have I met this New York bully and ruffian, on a platform of the Anti-Slavery Society, revolver in hand, to prevent all discussion of the question of slavery. This is the man who, side by side and cheek by jowl with Horatio who, side by side and cheek by jowl with Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, is pleading for free speech? But who is Horatio Seymour? The very man who, one year ago, hounded on the New York rioters, all recking with innocent blood, by calling them his dear good friends, and "honored constituents"; the very man who said in Utica, if the Republic cannot be saved without abolishing slavery, public cannot be saved without abolishing slavery, let the Republic die; and who said, The Constitution of the Confederacy is preferable to the Constitution of the Republic, and we had better keep peace by adopting it. And this man is President of this Convention of traitors! A fit man for such an office! Beiliord, take the arm of a black man, and walk And Fernando Wood, who refused to protect freedom And Fernando Wood, who refused to protect freedom of speech in New York—who as Mayor of the city gave up conventions to the tender mercies of Isaiah Rynders and his gang of cutthroats—who proposed to the city of New York to seede from the State ond adopt the Montgomery Constitution—who wrote a letter to Robert Toombs, of Georgia, saying if he had the power, he would send him guns and ammunition to aid the rebellion—who proposed to Congress to divide the Union into four Confederacies, leaving all the Slave States a unit, that they might make the others an easy prey; Vallandigham, who escaped the traitor's doom by the clemency of Lincoln—who now stands before the world with the stamp of Bennow stands before the world with the stamp of Benedict Arnold on his brow-these are the men who, with the rest of the leaders and speakers of the Peace Democracy now assembled in Chicago, have declared their fixed purpose to resort to civil war, to plunder and murder, to prevent a draft in favor of freedom

By the way, there was a practical definition of Democratic freedom of speech given to-day on the platform or floor of the great Convention of the Peace Democracy. Ex-Governor Harris, of Maryland, made a telling and unanswerable speech against McClellan, holding him up as the man who had inaugurated arbitrary arrests by scooping up and imprisoning the hitrary arrests by scooping up and imprisoning the limit of the places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrate to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was Democratic freedom of speech given to-day on the bitrary arrests by scooping up and imprisoning the entire Democratic Legislature of Maryland, and who had such things as he may observe and expanded that such things as he may observe and expanded that such things as he may observe and expanded the such things and the such things as he may observe and expanded the such things and the such things as he may observe and the such things as he may observe and the such things and the such things as he may observe and the such things and the such things as he may observe and the such things and t bitrary arrests by scooping up and imprisoning the entire Democratic Legislature of Maryland, and who

and organized to meet the Peace Democrats in death struggle, should they attempt a riot and a re-

lease of rebel prisoners.

One spirit has pervaded all the speeches and proceedings of the Peace Democracy, of all parties and has swarmed with men gathered from all parts of the opinions, ever since they began to assemble in this land to attend the Convention of the Peace Democity, to wit, a spirit of hostility to the present Adminracy, that began its sessions here yesterday, with a latration and its policy to save the Republic by crashview to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. On Friday night, the 26th, speeches were made till past mination to overthrow it, if not by ballots, then by Friday night, the 26th, speeches were made till past midnight to crowds in the street, by Rynders, Seymour and Wood, of New York, Vallandigham, Cox, and others, of Ohio, and by many others. Saturday, an exparte Convention, headed by Amos Kendall, was held, to forestall the action of the general Convention, and compel it to nominate McClellan. Saturday night and Sunday night till past midnight, the urday night and Sunday night, till past midnight, the leaders of the Peace Democracy, as they call themselves, were making speeches to the crowds assembly as the peace of the Peace Democracy as they call themselves, were making speeches to the crowds assembly to several themselves. The Democracy has no cure their end by ballots. The Democracy has no cure their end by ballots. bled round the various hotels, and in Court-House hope but in once more subjugating the nation to slayard. I heard many of their speeches, and have read them all, as far as they were reported by the Chicago as the rebellion and slavery are put down, the Demoorgan of that party, The Times.

Yesterday, the 29th, the Convention met in a buildumph of the rebellion, and in the subjugation of the drawn up by Vallandigham, and on the candidate. field." "RULE or RUIN" is the one single cry of HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ERRATA.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 29, 1864.

MR. GARRISON : DEAR SIR-The articles I have offered for the Liberator, though sometimes altered, have usually been so promptly and accurately published, that I have had more reason to rejoice than to complain. But, in my last, on the fourth page of last week's Liberator, the sense is so blurred, and a meaning given so different from my own, that I am sure you will not think me captions if I ask for a correction.

Thus, in the fourth line of the fourth paragraph, the word restitution is substituted for restoration. Again, in the last line but three of the same paragraph, the same error occurs. You will make ample restitution

by restoring the word used in the manuscript. In the sixth line of the sixth paragraph, the word invasions is substituted for insurrections. The change is not trifling. It kills the whole paragraph. It wounds the cause in which I was writing, and me with it. The Constitution, in enumerating the powers of Congress, speaks of repelling invasions and of suppressing insurrections. Had Franklin Pierce been half as ready to repel invasions of border rufflans as to suppress insurrections of Free State men, the town of Law. rence had never been sacked. I was speaking of the power of Congress to prevent as well as to suppress internal disturbances, and the folly of allowing a State to cherish institutions which breed insurrections, while Congress was bound to suppress them; and I am sure I could not have used the word invasions in that connection.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

Our esteemed correspondent, "H. W. C.," is assured that the alterations which he points out in his last communication were not designedly made. We regret that they should have so marred the sense of his argument.-Ed. Lib.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN MAINE.

ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will spend a short time in the State favor of freedem and free institutions, then we will of Maine, speaking on the great questions of Emancihave a free fight." So when by a free ballot, liberty pation and a Free and Just Union. He will be glad to receive calls to lecture from any of the Anti-Sla

> house, Esq., Ellsworth, Me. WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES .-By a free ballot they meant the destruction of the Dr. Dio Lewis, as will be seen by reference to our adballot-box, forged votes, and any and every thing nevertising columns, is about to open a Boarding School
cessary to get a majority for slavery; and when they
for Young Ladies, at Lexington, Mass. He will be
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE PEACE
presence in the street and kindly word for all will be were defeated, they called in the border-ruffians, and assisted by Theodore D. Weld, for many years the had "a free fight;" i. e., plundered and murdered as revered Principal of the Eagleswood School in New they could. So, if this Peace Democracy, headed Jersey, and by I. N. Carleton, A. M., for several years Seymour, Rynders, Wood, Vallandigham & Co., Professor of Classics in Phillips's Academy at Anare defeated at the election in November, they are de- dover, Mass. Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Carleton, and several termined on a civil war in the North, aided by Mis- other capable ladies, will act as teachers in the new souri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland border-ruf- school. Our friends having daughters of delicate health, who seek for them the best mental, moral and physical training, are referred to the advertisement.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE DEMO-CRATIC POLICY.

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party, but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, General McClellan is in favor

good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable, if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

MODERY DEMOCRACY

At a "Peace Meeting" held in the northeast corner of Franklin County, a short time since, the proceedings of which the Crisis publishes with its approval, among other bright and shining democratic lights who addressed the meeting were George L. Converse, and J. G. Edwards, members of the Legislature from Franklin County, from whose speeches we give samples below: ples below :

JOHN G. EDWARDS. "If I am arrested for speak-

JOHN G. EDWARDS. "If I am arrested for speaking my opinion to day as becomes a free American citizen, will you go home the your workshops and your bields as if nothing had happened?—I'NO, NO.?!—or will you shoulder your gons, take knives and pitchforks and fight? [Cries of 'We will.] I believe you will, and I will stand by you until the last drop of blood flows from my veins. [Cheers.]

* * There is courage in the masses, and the great hope is that the people will rise in their strength and hurl the despots from their places. [Immense applause.] Go home fully impressed, fellow-citzens, that the hour has come that you have got to strike for your liberty. Are we going to allow Vallandigham to be torn from his home again as he was once? [Cries of 'No, never.'] Five hundred thousand more men are called for; are you ready to go? [Cries of 'No, No.'] I am satisfied you are not. I am satisfied you will resist with your lives, and to your death all farther encroachments on your lives and liberties. The spark thrown out to-day, notwithstanding it may be ridiculed as Lord North ridiculed the first efforts of our Revolutionary sires, may spread and burn until the last veitign of description." I must start the proposed of the principles are of an an an otyet doe, and we hope Interver be foolish enough to do it. We advise and urge him to come out boldly and declare that his only plat form is his past record as a Union general, and that is sentiments are those expressed in his letter from Harrison's Landing, and his oration at West Point. If he have it was nothing and his oration at West Point. If he keet York Tribune says:

"We learn that Gen. McClellan declares privately among his friends that he cannot and will not indorse the Peace platform constructed for him at Chicago. What is the use of such humbug? He was nominated after that platform in the same transmitted that the use of such humbug? He was nominated after that platform in the same transmit and the test that platform is his past record as a Union general, and tha ridiculed as Lord North ridiculed the first efforts of our Revolutionary sires, may spread and burn until the last vestige of despotism is blotted out. It must start at some place, and I believe it will start to day. I see in your faces the stern determination to put an end to the oppression. Petition, remonstrate, denounce, but when all possible means fail, be prepared to defend your rights with your strength. * * The people all possible means fail, be prepared to defend your rights with your strength. * * * The people are sovereigns, and if we don't assert our sovereign rights, we are cowards. Everything remains for the people to be set right. You know how, and if you don't do it, you are only fit to be slaves. [Cheers.] Don't let another man be taken out of your county by despotic power."

despotic power."

Geo. L. Converse. "Men, do not think of sending your sons to the army! Women, do not allow your husbands to be taken to augment the slaughter! Make up your minds to have peace, take nothing else, and under all circumstances keep your powder dry. [Cheers.] There are mad dogs in the country, or sheep killing dogs, and plenty of burglars. He who would steal away a man is to be treated like any other thief or robber. I must put one question to you,—Shall President Lincoln again be allowed to take Vallandigham from his home, as he did before? [Prolonged cries of 'No, never! we'll fight first.'] I thought you were of the right temper—let it always be so.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864-8 P. M. Major General Dix:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlania has just been received by this Department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlania, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of less night.

of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night:

"As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th, had made a break on the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Howard) near Jonesboro', the left (Scofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro', and intrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left near Jonesboro', and by the same movement, I interposed my whole army by the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta, and the part of the enemy intrenched

between Atlanta, and the part of the enemy interested in and around Jonesboro'.

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro', on the lat of September, the 14th corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night, the enemy retreated South, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Love-Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road—the only

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen."

ing into our lines.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

COMMISSIONERS.

The National Republican says:—"We are authorized and requested to announce that notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, neither Mr. Gilmore nor Col. Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, ever have been or are now authorized to express any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiations for peace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on their own private account; that they had no authority to speak for the President of the United States officially or privately.

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques while in Richmond is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given them, and made statements wholly untrue.

While on this subject, ti is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines.

He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspond-

tary lines.

He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspondence with Gen. Lee to give them a safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility.

The President's request was merely that General Grant would pass them through his military lines, nothing more."

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1864. To Major Gen. Dix. New York :

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits, required by the act of Congress, will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men, to meet and take the place of, first, the enlistments in the navy, second, the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion, and third, the hundred-days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service and all others going out by the expiration of service

this tall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished, is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the fold.

The residue of the call would be adequate for gar-The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and cities, and to guard all the lines of
communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and
travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquilility in
every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

SEIZURE OF THE PIRATE GEORGIA. The frigate Ningara reized the rebel pirate steamer Georgia, twenty miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The Ningara landed the captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia when seized was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against the seizure. The event excites much controversy. It was rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN. An unofficial dispatch received by the War Department, Sept. 6, from Lexington, states that Gen. Gellen had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Morgan at Greenville, that Morgan was killed and his staff captured, that from fifty to one hundred rebels were killed, seventy prisoners taken, and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to doubt its truth.

Benjamin Boardley, once a slave in Maryland, having attracted the attention of some gentlemen by the ingenuity displayed in constructing a miniature steam-engine of about six fly power, was purchased and emancipated by them, and now has the sole charge of the philosophical apparatus of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis.—Scientific American. McClellan and His Platform. The New York Herald says:

Herald says:

"For three years past the Herald has sustained and defended the hero of Antietam. We have done full justice to his generalship, his statesmanship, his honesty, and his patriotism. But when McCiellan takes his stand upon a cowardly peace platform, we are at a loss how to follow him and defend him. This the General has not yet done, and we hope that he will never be foolish enough to do it. We advise and urge him to come out boldly and declare that his only plat form is his past record as a Union general, and that his sentiments are those expressed in his letter from Harrison's Landing, and his oration at West Point. If he hesitates to do this he is lost. There must be no prevarication nor equivocation."

In the vicinity of Paducah and Mayfield, Ky., there are over 100 widows and families of Union men murdered by guerrillas. Gen. Paine intends appropriating from the funds assessed on rebel cotton and to-bacco for that purpose five thousand dollars each for these people.

Official reports show that one hundred and fifty female recruits have been detected, and made to resume the garments of their sex.

The New York State Inspector General estimates the number of persons killed in New York city, during the riots, last year, at fully 1000.

THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS' VOTE. Complete returns of the voting on the Constitutional amend-ment extending the suffrage to the Rhode Island sol-liers in the field show its passage by three-fifths ma-

The official list in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners indicates that we hold an excess of rebel prisoners rising 40,000 men.

The vote of North Carolina for Governor shows 54,323 for Vance, Jeff Davis's war candidate, and 20,488 for Holden, whom the rebels call a submissionist—making a total vote of 74,771.

A sarcophagus of marble, after the old Engish style and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the Unitarian parish in San Francisco. The transfer of the remains and the erection of the monument will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the services on the occasion will be conducted by him.

A Republican Convention at Ravenna, Ohio, passed a resolution censuring Senator Wade, and requesting him to vacate his seat in the Senate.

It has been decided that the heirs of men who die or are killed while in the three months' service are entitled to pensions the same as the heirs of those who enlisted for a longer term.

PERSONAL. Madison University gives the degree of LL.D. to Geo. Wm. Curtis. Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages, bounty and clothing as white soldiers, in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney General.

A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation etween the Netherlands and Liberia, has just been

DEATH OF ANDREW L. RUSSELL. The community were surprised and deeply saddened at the sudden death of Andrew L. Russell, on Friday of last week. He had been sick with dysentery, but partially recovered from the attack. His system, however, was too far reduced, and he continued to sink calmly to his final rest. Mr. Russell was born Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road—the only one that could supply him—and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 20th corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May, we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest.

Our losses will not exceed 1200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1500 well. a few are indebted to him for pecuniary aid and that cheer-ing encouragement that gives the young man confidence in himself, and courage to act in life. He was deeply in-terested in all the interests and associations of Plymouth, (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Allanta, Sept. 6, 9 P. M., states that the enemy, on evacuating Atlanta, destroyed 7 locomotives, and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly combined in a large our lines. and the frightful carnage. The friend of everybody, and without enemies, he has passed away, not only overshad-owing his family with the deepest grief, but his constant greatly missed.

The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction of slavery is necessary to the preservation of liberty and republicanism, and that the existence of the Government itself is contingent upon the total overthrow of the slaveholders' oligarchy and the annihilation of the despotism which is inseparably connected with it.

Brethren, the present time is immeasurably more favor-able than any other period in our history to unite and act for our own most vital interests. If we are to live and grow, and prove ourselves to be equal to the exigencles of the times, we must meet in council, and labor to-gether for the general welfare of the people. Sound mo-rality must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be exemplified, and in-dustry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to wellordered and dignified life, must be exhibited to the nation and the world. Therefore, the strong men of our people, the faithful and the true, are invited to meet in a National Convention, for the advancement of these objects and principles, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M., [place will be named at an early day,] in the city of New York. The progressive and libertyloving people of the loyal States are invited to send dele gates, properly and regularly chosen. Let them come from the cities, towns, hamlets and districts of every section of the country, and lay the foundation of a superstructure, broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold and defence for ourselves and our posterity. [Signed by Henry Highland Garnet, Washington;

Robert Hamilton, New York; Amos G. Bernan, Jamsica; William Rich, Troy; J. W. Loguen, Syracuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis H. Putnam, Brooklyn; Moses Viney, Schenectady; O. C. Gilbert, Saratoga Spa; Geo. Weir, Jr., Buffalo; George H. Washington, George Henry, John T. Waugh, James Jefferson, Providence; Peter H. Nott, Hartford; Robert J. Cowes, New Haven ; Jno. F. Floyd, Middletown ; Abraham J. Morrison, New Milford : Charles Lenox Re mond, Salem: Alexander W. Wyman, William E. Mat-thews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore: J. D. Harris, M. D., Portsmouth, Va.: Sampson White, Hiram H. Arnold, Al-exandria: James Lynch, Abraham Murchison, Jacob Robertson, Beaufort, S. C. : Charles Heads, Vicksburg, Miss. Wm. Steward, Florida: Clinton B. Pearson, Newbern, N. C.: A. H. Galloway, Beaufort, do.: J. W. Ellis, Adrian, Michigan: James L. Campbell, Saginaw, do.: Joseph Ferguson, M. D., Detroit, do.: L. Gross, John Waugh, ontown, Pa. : Hiram S. Fry, Grayson S. Nelson, Reading, do. : Wm. H. Riley, Alfred M. Green, Ebenezer D. Bassett, Philadelphia : Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J. : Joseph H. Barquet, Illinois: Ransom Harris, Alfred Men-efee, Peter Lowry, Nashville, Tenn.: and many other representative colored men in the various States.]

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HAVE

A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost \$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165 \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and style of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS.

THE CABINET ORGANS,
introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusivesively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-feit want, they have been received with the
greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the
demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are
to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches,
all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In
addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of secular as well as scared music.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very
great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon
or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in
many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed,
it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found
possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than
is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful in
vention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments.
This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any
practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary
performer can maeter it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it
to the performance of a great variety of lively secular music.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a plane

6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piano forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given to them, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proffered written tastimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wels, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such celebrated pianists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakosch, etc.; in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full partfeulars.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

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training.

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Lexington, Sept. 8.

GAS FIXTURES. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and bighe public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mesers. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, now Mesers. Sherve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES, n the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leaks stopped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds.

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Portrait of Mr. Garrison. JOHNSTON'S Crayon Portrait of Mr. Garrison is on exhibition at the store of Williams & Everett, 234 Washington street, and elicite warm approval. It will be lithographed by Mr. Johnston, and published early in September. Price \$1.50 per copy.

Subscriptions received by R. F. Wallour, Anti-lavery office, 221 Washington street. July 29.

Proclamation of Freedom.

Froctamenton of Freedom.

In Photographs, 18 by 13 inches, of Paine's Penand-Ink Drawing of the Emancipation Proclamation, handsomely illustrated. The original was donated to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, and by a subscription of \$500 presented to the President of the United States. A single copy sent by mail on receipt of \$3.00 A liberal discount allowed to dealers or canvassers. It is a beautiful and artistic work.

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June 24.

tDec. 1.

Poetry.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF TRUTH. Be true, be strong, the battle rings around, Martyrs and victors, slain but not to die,

Be true to death, and me No fery charger shakes the quivering sod, shalled forces are the soul and God; Nature and Right 'gainst Error fierce at bay, The powers immortal yield not, but delay, Eternal Truth can wait.

They give to us the noble rallying cry,

No bannered host does mighty Truth display, No armies drawn in serried, strong array; But solitary warriors, with her shield And shining sword, made ready for the field

Thus to the field against the phalanx strong, Error's great army, drawn in columns long, Countless, unnumbered, bristling to the front With motley armor and with clanging trump, ictory is theirs to-day. But whose to-morrow, when with swords in rest.

The silent soldiers pass the solemn quest? The inquest of the future, when the hours, Clear and impartial, call the warring powers And who is worthy of the tested shield,

The proven sword, the arms that cannot yield? They, and they only, who, forswearing all, Present and future, at the battle-call, Seek God alone and right. For none but such could dare so dread a fight,

Where victory waits not upon hope or life; But dimly gleams remotely and afar ; When with the dead its faded champions are But so to die is life. Twas here the sons of science strove and fell;

How nobly let ourselves and children tell; Facing the world's stern ignorance they fought, Contending aidless, inch by inch, and bought Our light with worse than death. Twas here the patriots, carnest of their time,

Invoked the children of their race and cli So oft in vain to freedom; here they led Where few would follow, for no victor's tread Wakes the silent field. 'Twas here the sages, prophets of our race,

Piercing the shadowy future, sought to trace The heights and depths of knowing, and thus kept Watch on the outposts while the nations slept Untroubled sleep, but dark. Nobly and worthy then to perish here,

Though seeming vanquished in the combat sere, The holocaust to duty bravely done, The conflict waged till death, though still unwon, And ages kept the rest.

WRITTEN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1864.

BY ALICE CARY.

Once more, despite the noise of wars, And the smoke gathering fold on fold, Our daisies set their stainless stars Against the sunshine's cloth of gold. Lord, make us feel, if so thou will.

The blessings crowning us to-day, And the yet greater blessing still, Unworthy of the favors lent,

We fell into apostacy; And, lo ! our country's chastisement Has brought her to herself and Thee Nearer by all this grief than when

She dared her weak ones to oppress, And played away her State to men Who scorned her for her foolishnes O bless for us this holiday

Men keep like children loose from school, And put it in their hearts, we pray, To choose them rulers fit to rule : Good men, who shall their country's pride

And honor to their own prefer Her sinews to their hearts so tied That they can only live through her

Men sturdy-of discerning eyes, And souls to apprehend the right; Not with their little light so wise

They set themselves against thy light;

Men of small reverence for names, Courageous, and of fortitude To put aside the narrow aims Of faction for the public good : Men loving justice for the race,

Not for the great ones and the few ; Less studious of outward grace Than careful to be clean all through ; Men holding State, not self, the first ;

Ready, when all the deep is tossed With storms, and worst is come to worst To save the ship at any cost ;

Men upright, and of steady knees, That only to the truth will bow ; Lord help us choose such men as these. For only such can save us now!

A sweeter or more lovable creature.

A PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPEARE. BY HIMSELF.

[At the recent fete for the benefit of the Dramatic Col lege in London, the following ingeniously prepared card

Framed in the prodigality of nature, The spacious world cannot contain again. His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him. That nature might stand up and say, To all the world. This was a man! He was ever gracious, had a tearop, fr ity And a hand open as day for melting charity ! His bounty was as boundless as the sea. s deep ; the more he gave, the more He had, for he was infinite. Hear him but reason in divinity, And all admiring with an inward wish You would desire to see him made a prelate ; Hear him debate on commonwealth affairs, You'd say it hath been all in all his study. List his discourse on war, and you shall hear A fearful battle rendered you in music. Turn him to any course of policy, The Gordian knot of it he will unlo Familiar as his garter. And when he speaks of love ! The air, a chartered libertine, is still ; And the mute wonder lurketh in men's cars To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences. Our poet's eye, in a fine frensy rolling, Did glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven And as imagination bodied forth The form of things unknown, our poet's pen Turned them to shapes, and gave to airy nothing A local habitation and a name; Found tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

THINGS REOUISITE.

Have a tear for the wretched-a smile for the glad; For the worthy, applause—an excuse for the bad; Some help for the needy-some pity for those

Who stray from the path where true happiness flows Have a laugh for the child in her play at thy feet ; Have respect for the aged, and pleasantly greet The stranger that seeketh for shelter from thee-Have a covering to spare if he naked should be

Have a hope in thy sorrow, a calm in thy joy ; Have a work that is worthy thy life to employ And, ah! above all things on this side the sod, Have peace with thy conscience, and peace with thy God

The Tiberator.

THE CURRENT OF EVENTS AND THE DRIFT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

MORE WORK FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 28, 1864. As we have already said, the right of the majority to rule is acknowledged to be the fundamental prin ciple of republican government. Each of the rebel States wheeled out of the Union in sufficient numbers to control the loyal men within their respective bers to control the loyal men within their respective so high, none so low, that the during the mobility spirit, the willing tool of slavery, was everywhere rampant, and England's apostle of freedom was forced to leave our shores, in order to save his life. The bloodhounds of slavery were on his track, and her could find no safety in all our borders.

The Governor of New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac loyal States have a right to demand, and ought to institute the same of the could find no safety in all our borders.

The Hollows of the Union; was everywhere rampant, and England's apostle of freedom was forced to leave our shores, in order to save his life. The bloodhounds of slavery were on his track, and he could find no safety in all our borders. loyal States have a right to demand, and ought to insist upon it, that at least a majority of the voters within its limits shall constitute the nucleus of t new State. On what authority or on what principle has the President proclaimed that one tenth of them may do so? Surely there was no military necessity for it; and it was a palpable violation of the fundamental principle of republicanism, even on the basis of legal voters. Why, upon this principle depends the validity of Mr. Lincoln's own election, and his legitimate right to exercise the functions of President of the United States, which the people of eleven new State. On what authority or on what principle ident of the United States, which the people of eleven States "rose in rebellion to oppose"!

posed of ten per cent. or one hundred per cent. venerable President, with all the dignity of his posiposed of ten per cent. or one hundred per cent. of the legal voters of 1860. Even supposing them to be thoroughly loyal, (a most violent supposition, of course,) still all the black men, including many intelligent and wealthy individuals, who are taxed the States. without representation, and in many of the States,

least republican in form. Both, however, propose to reconstruct the rebel States upon an aristocratic basis. Neither of them looks to the enfranchisement of the ed. George Thompson, the poor man's friend in colored man; both are opposed to it. On either England, followed him. His theme was most elo-Neither of them looks to the enfranchisement of the plan, he is to be left to the tender mercies of those who, from his toil and sweat, have hitherto wrung the means of luxurious self-indulgence, and only wait the opportunity to renew their customary extortions and oppression; and wherever they shall be restored and installed as the constituency and exclusive legislators for the new States, however they may disguise themselves under the name and forms of republicanism, who can doubt that the subject race will change time has wrought in our affairs! Where once were neare and always and a spirit moved the hearts of every one of them, until they swayed to and fro like the mountain oak in a tempest.

George Thompson has come again, for the third, and may hap for the last time. What wondrous change time has wrought in our affairs! Where tions and oppression; and wherever they shall be continue to be lawful prey?

And what power shall interpose to save them from the disastrous results to which, on either plan, they will be imminently exposed? What but the power of the Federal Government, vested in Congress, the States? But the views, sentiments, will and purposes of the President and of Congress are sufficiently indicated by the measures we have just been considering. The disposition of Congress is perhaps still more strongly manifested by the late bill organizing the Territory of Montana. In that bill, so far from providing for, they carefully exclude the right of negro suffrage. Only white male citizens are allowed to vote. And these views and purposes can be changed or swayed only as public sentiment and the will of the people are brought to bear opon them.

But the difficulty is, public sentiment and the will of the people, even in the loyal States, corroborate and sustain, or substantially coincide with, those of Congress and the Executive: and to move them, the people must be moved. While the people of Kansas, who have won a place in the galaxy of Free States, through the stern discipline of war, retain among them a Constitution and laws which were intended to exclude the colored man from their soil, and while the whole range of border Free States,-Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York,-forbid by statute his right to vote, tax him without representation, exclude him from their schools. leaving him to grow up in ignorance, doomed, almost, to drudge through weary life in a condition only less degrading than that of slavery itself, it were hardly moralizing than philanthropy pursued as a vocation, reasonable to expect their representatives, much less for money, nothing is nobler than the devotion to it degrading than that of slavery itself, it were hardly those of the Border Slave States, to go for his entire of well-earned leisure. Howard inherited an esenfranchisement in the new States, whether established tate, Franklin earned one, and the Master of both in Torritories now free or in those which are to reclaimed and conquered from the rebel States.

have been devoted to the abolition of slavery should he turned, with fresh earnestness and zeal, to the de struction of some of its bitter fruits. The demon of Oppression has planted his thorns and sown his tares upon it, and from their tangled roots has sprung a tough and sturdy growth, which calls upon us, with out delay, to break up the soil anew, and turning under the prejudice and hate of former years, to plant and nurture in their place the generous seeds of righteousness and peace.

It is an imperative duty, we think,-one which patriotism and philanthropy conspire to urge,-that, with all the power we can command, we call upon the people,—legislators and their constituency alike,—and first of all upon those of the nominally Free States, to expunge from their statute-books the unjust and wicked enactments which impose special disabilities upon colored men, as incompatible alike with the great charter of republican equality, the Declaration of American Independence, and with the laws of Christian brotherhood, as revealed by the New Testa-

Whether we agitate for the prohibition of slavery by an alteration of the Constitution, or for the repea of the infamous Black Laws, which are so common in the Free States, our field of labor for the present must be the same. We must encounter the senseless prejudice and hostile feelings of the people in the Border Free States, or of their representatives in Congress, at every step. Here, then, the moral conflict must go on. For the present, we must "fight it out on this line." Let this be done, and, in the regeneration, the people of the rebel States will have no occasion to say to those of the free, "Physician, heal thyself!" but, stimulated by their example, will make haste to gospel of ventilation. He spoke, and the windows purify themselves as those are pure. Till this be purify themselves as those are pure. Till this be done, with what face can we insist upon equality before the law as an indispensable condition of rec H. W. C.

LOYALTY OF THE ARMY. "The army will be faithful to the end," writes an officer from the extreme front, who adds-" I wish I could believe the same of the whole North." He may well speak thus doubtingly as he reads the resolutions of the Copperhead Conventions, denouncing as atrocious tyranny the Government of the country, and having not one strong word to say in condemnation of the treasonable military despotism of Richmond, or one generous word of commendation for the brave and devoted soldiers of the Federal army. Shame on such home the first organization in America of the friends of

The money article of the New York World du every day is devoted to attacks upon the financial policy of the Administration, and to attempts to destroy public confidence in the solvency of the nation.

He lent the indispensable assistance of his name and tact to the founding of the Philadelphia Hosstroy public confidence in the solvency of the nation.
That is the Democratic way of serving one's country.

Postmaster General Blair, in a letter to Hon. Takeman, denounces as a falsehood in every particular the statement that a regular espionage has been kept on letters of Democrats passing through the Post Office. "Roorbacks" of this kind will multiply

Selections.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

About twenty-seven years ago, if our men About twenty-seven years ago, if our memory serves us right, George Thompson, the friend of universal humanity, and the eloquent champion of freedom throughout Europe, first came to this country. How was George Thompson received in this boasted asylum of the oppressed of all nations? Scorn and reproach were his portion. Northern institutions were in the interests of slavery. Wealth and position paid homage to it, and bowed low in the dust for its pretended favors. It reigned supreme in civil for its pretended favors. It reigned supreme in civil offices and in the sanctuaries of religion. No place so high, none so low, that it did not reach. The mob

States "rose in rebellion to oppose"!

But I object to the quality of the basis, which would be the same, whether the nucleus were comtor, oppressorum lætitia-the friend of humanity and

a large majority of white men, would be wholly disfranchised.

But of the two plans for reconstruction which are
before us, we much prefer that of Congress. It is at
the way of the oppressed.

In 1850, George Thompson visited this country
again. It was our good fortune to hear him speak. It was in a Hicksite Quaker meeting-house in Far-mington, New York. Garrison was there, and spoke most eloquently for the down-trodden and oppresquent, and yet he was more eloquent than his theme. Never shall we forget how our heart was moved, as he pleaded the cause of the poor slave. That broad-brimmed synagogue was filled by its hundreds to overflowing, and a spirit moved the hearts of every

once were peace and plenty, civil feuds are now distracting the land. Evil spirits are striving to rend the government in twain, that they may build upon its ruins a Republic whose corner-stone is human sla

George Thompson is with us once again, and in States? But the views, sentiments, will and purposes of the President and of Congress are sufficiently indige. Oh that he could behold us a happy, united ople, with no stain of slavery upon our fair soil! en joyous songs of freedom would rise on every breeze, and the eloquence of George Thompson would be heard throughout the length and breadth of a land delivered from the thraldom of slavery.— Galesburg Free Democrat.

WHAT FRANKLIN DID.

The following compact summary of the actual fruits of Dr. Franklin's varied career, taken from the life of this distinguished man by Parton, just published by Mason Brothers, is a striking illustration of the ount of beneficent achievement that may be crowded into a single life-time :-Franklin was one of those who had the force t

earn his own leisure, and the grace to use it well. At the age of forty-two he was a free man; that is, He became, successively, the servant of Ph phia, Pennsylvania, the Colonies, England, France the United States, and mankind. It was a proof o unusual ability that he should have fairly won his leisure at forty-two; it was an evidence of his goodness and good sense, that he should have made a it to the public. If nothing is more deplace wherein to lay his head.

reclaimed and conquered from the rebel States.

Here, then, it would seem, a new field of labor is opened to us. In truth, it is a very old one; only the time has come when the energies which for years not suffer himself to be diverted from that purpose by different avocations, studies, or amusem As a commentary upon this remark, I

As a commentary upon this remark, I will pre-sent here a catalogue of the good deeds of Franklin himself, beginning at the time of his reger He established and inspired the Junto, sensible, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any knowledge.

He founded the Philadelphia Library, parent of a

thousand libraries, an immense and endless good to the whole of the civilized portion of the United States, the States not barbarized by slavery. States, the States not barbarized by slavery.

He edited the best newspaper in the Colonies, one which published no libels and fomented no quarrels, which quickened the intelligence of Pennsylvania, and gave the onward impulse to the press

He was the first who turned to great account the engine of advertising, an indispensable element in odern business. He published Poor Richard, by means of which

o much of the wit and wisdom of all ages as its readers could appropriate and enjoy was brought home to their minds in such words as they could un-

derstand and remember forever.

He created the post-office system of America; and forbore to avail himself, as postmaster, of the privileges from which he had formerly suffered. It was he who caused Philadelphia to be paved, ed, and cleaned.

As fuel became scarce in the vicinity of the colonial towns, he invented the Franklin Stove, which economized it, and suggested the subsequent warm ing inventions, in which America beats the world public, he generously wrote an extensive pamphlet explaining its construction and utility. He delivered civilized mankind from the nuis-

ance, once universal, of smoking chimneys. He was the first effective preacher of the blessed gospel of ventilation. He spoke, and the windows gasp, and fever to inhale poison.

He devoted the leisure of seven years, and all

the energy of his genius, to the science of electricity, which gave a stronger impulse to scientific inty, which gave a stronger impulse to scientific in-quiry than any other event of that century. He taught Goethe to experiment in electricity, and set all students to making electrical machines. He robbed thunder of its terrors, and lightning of its

power to destroy.

He was chiefly instrumental in founding the first high school of Pennsylvania, and died protesting against the abuse of the funds of that institution in teaching American youth the language of Greece and Rome, while French, Spanish and German were spoken in the streets, and were required in

he commerce of the wharves.

He founded the American Philosophical Society, He suggested the use of mineral manure, intro-uced the basket willow, and promoted the early

Entering into politics, he broke the spell of Quand woke Pennsylvania from the dream of

narmed safety.

He led Pennsylvania in its thirty years' struggle with the mean tyranny of the Penns, a rehearsal of the subsequent contest with the king of Great

ritain.
When the Indians were ravaging and scalping When the Philadelphia, Gen. Benjamin until the day of the election, and may not always mee within eighty miles of Philadelphia, Gen. Benjamin with so prompt-a denial.

He was the author of the first scheme for uniting

More than any other man, he was instrumental to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there are

in is up to independence, and secured for them in England the sympathy and support of the Brights, the Codens, the Spencers, and Mills of that day.

He discovered the temperature of the Gulf diers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which

He expounded the theory of navigation which is now universally adopted by intelligent seamen, and of which a charlatan and a traitor has received the

CAPTAIN SEMMES. THE PIRATE.

Semmes, the infamous, has published a book, enthe London Athenaum will be found on another page. The Athenaum will be found on another page. page. The Athenaum, which hitherto bestowed its sympathy upon the rebels, alters its tone in this article. It denies the possibility of making a creditable story of Semmes' career. It denies that his conduct has been that of a gentleman, far less of a hero. It shows him to be a cowardly, shuffling, lying braggadocio. It exhibits him as "a rebel in his own city, deserter from the service, a traitor to his country a deserter from the service, a traitor to his country."
It denies, on personal knowledge, his assertion that the Kearsarge had any armor; "over a part of her side hang a few common chain cables, affording her engines a slight protection, not much more than a man would find in action from having hung a dozen watch chains round his neck." It shows how, in the setting off Cherhourg, the Alabamer all the setting of the Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; other deliberately cross the 'dead line,' and are removed to the setting of the setti watch chains round his neck." It shows how, in the action off Cherbourg, the Alabama really was "slightly superior to her rival, having one gun more in battery." It denies that Semmes could have become a rebel out of patriotism, and asks, "Can it be an insane batred of the negro race, as such, and a

journal of high character and very large circulation. It is chiefly read by persons of education and a cer-It is chiefly read by persons of education and a cer-thin station. Among its writers are some of the keenest intellects in Europe. Here is what it says, with carnest emphasis, on the true issue involved in our civil war: "We can have no toleration of slaour civil war: "We can have no toleration of slavery, in any shape, under any excuse. We can have no friendship with slaveholders. We can have no peace with a slave empire." It affirms that, should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it would be the duty and the right of England to re-sist it with all her force. This remarkable article concludes with these words: "It is only on condition concludes with these words: "It is only on condition of the Confederate States abandoning the principle for which Captain Semmes appears to be an ardent advocate, that England can ever consent to admit them into the fellowship of nations." We firmly believe that this is the opinion of the thinking portion of the British nation. They cannot submit, having nitten down Slavery in their own colonies, to see it dominant in this great country. We commend the Athenœum article to the careful attention of our read-

COLORED TROOPS.

Among the eleven hundred prisoners taken by Among the eleven numered prisoners taken by our forces last Saturday before Petersburg, two hundred were negroes, many of them, perhaps all of them, stolen or runaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers, calling upon persons who have lost slaves to come torward and identify their property and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement.

Lately, there were many negroes recovered from

the raiding party of Kautz and Wilson; their name the raiding party or Kautz and Wison; their names were very properly published, and their owners in-formed where they could come and take them. The two hundred black rascals taken alive in the Petersburg trenches, (most improperly taken alive, as they proclaimed "No quarter,") now that they are in our hands, are worth half a million. It may hoped that strict examination will be made among them, and due notice given to such as have lately been robbed of such property, with a view of making restitution of such of them as are slaves.

The right of the Yankee Government is wild cattle, or to set dogs upon us—and our men an equal right to kill them; a perfect right, therefore, lov negroes as soldiers.

But they have no right to steal a man's negro, and arm him against his master; and his master, wherever he may find that stolen or runaway negro, is entitled to reclaim him. On this point, our Government is happily committed; and it can by no ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed; and it can be not expected to an ernment is happily committed. ernment is happily committed; and it can by no means evade the plain duty of restoring recaptured slaves to their owners, unless, indeed, it recognizes the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, as well as of the Confiscation Act; but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good beginning to march up these two hundred negroes along with nine hundred white men, as prisoners of war, through the streets of Petersburg, instead of separating them, and driving them into a pen by them-selves until their status could be ascertained, and

their owners, if any, found. "Two hundred genuine "Two bundred genuine Ebo-skins sprinkled among the crowd of prisoners," and placed on the same footing, was a sight, the moral effect of which on the slaves of Petersburg could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the exhibition—not because they were pot good enough company for the Yankees they marched

Without, however, going further into that matter at present, it is enough to remark that we have not, vet, heard of any of those two hundred negroes advertisement that they await identification. Any one who has lost slaves, however, need not

Any one who has lost slaves, however, need not await the invitation, but ought to go at once, demand to pass the whole squad in review, and if he recognizes a stolen or runaway slave of his own or any neighbor, to reclaim him or take possession of him. Any such planter going to reclaim his slave, if he meets with any difficulty, had better not slave, if he meets with any difficulty, had better not be discouraged, but demand to see one superior officer after another until he comes to General Lee. If, after all, he cannot get back his slave, or if he is not allowed to examine the "prisoners," to see whether his slave is among them, then let him communicate all the facts to the public, through the newspapers.—Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5th.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Four representatives of the Union soldiers, nor prisoners of war to the rebels and concentrated at Anderson, Georgia, have just proceeded to Washington, to state their condition to the Government, and see if some measures cannot be instituted for their speedy exchange. In their memorial, our soldiers state that

" Col. Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confedera States Army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the under signed that there were thirty-five thousand prisonen at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there United States soldiers who have been confined there, the number is not overstated by him. These thirty chances of Mr. Fremont. It seems, however, that five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty chances of Mr. Fremont. It seems, however, that five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty chances of Mr. Fremont. It seems, however, that the latter is disposed to carry the joke still farther, and accordingly, with all the solerness in the world, he declines to withdraw his name, but proposes a new Convention.

This would be all very good and refreshing as a convent to the storms and rains which are of always and refreshing as matter of interior and restriction. exposed to the storms and rains which are of almost duily occurrence; the cold dews of the might, and the more terrible effects of the sun, striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their cago are the only parties whose candidates demand hacks, few of them having even a blanket.

This would be all very good and refreshing as matter of joke in this warm weather, if the election of a President for the next four years were not serious a matter. We cannot bear such trifling at the hands of men who ought to be earnestly at work supporting the chosen candidate of the loyal and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison, every man is deliberately He was the author of the first scheme for uniting the colonies; a scheme so suitable that it was adopted, in its essential features, in the Union of the States, and binds us together to this day.

He assisted England to keep Canada, when there was danger of its falling back into the hands of a reactionary race.

More than any other man, he was instrumental in causing the repeal of the Stamp Act, which deferred the inevitable struggle until the colonies were strong enough to triumph.

More than any other man, he educated the colombor than any other man, he educated the colombor than any other man, he educated the colombor than any other man, he was instrumental to color these men, as indeed to all presoners, there are issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-cighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or entire ration. Stream.

He discovered that northeast storms begin in the southwest.

He invented the invaluable contrivance by which a fire consumes its own smoke.

He made important discoveries respecting the causes of the most universal of all diseases—colds.

He pointed out the advantage of building ships in water-tight compartments, taking the hint from the Chinese.

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He pointed out the advantage of building ships in water-tight compartments, taking the hint from the Chinese. they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation

hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred grew sick from diarrhea and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out bold-

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of in-juries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are old quent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil pas-sions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of the Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by

THE LATEST "TRAP TO CATCH GULLS."

The Boston Post of the 6th inst. has a leader. stating that "There is one thing of which our peo-ple may be assured,—the leading rebels of the South do not desire anything more than the re-elecan insane parrel of the part of sound a new Slave Empire?

Monotrous desire to found a new Slave Empire?

Such a criminal scheme, it affirms, would "put the men who entertained it out of the pale of social laws."

The Athengum is purely a literary and scientific can party to remain united, and to re-elect their candidate."

The Athengum is purely a literary and scientific candidate."

this canard will take with the people? Bah! ers are in sympathy with the northern leaders who oppose the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The Atoppose the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The Atlanta Appeal of July 20th (a leading secession pa-

"The greatest battle of the war will probably be fought in the immediate vicinity of Atlanta. Its result determines that of the pending northern presidential election. If we are victorious, the peace party will triumph, Lincoln's administration is a failure, and peace and southern independence are the immediate

Notice here the rebel grounds of hope-a rebel victory—the "triumph of the northern peace party (democratic)—the "failure of Lincoln's administra on "—" peace and southern independence."

There is a wonderful coincidence in the last

of the rebel papers and the copperhead journals
Both denounce Mr. Lincoln as a usurper—bot of the rebel papers.

Both denounce Mr. Lincoln as a usurper—both denounce his administration as a failure. The copperhead papers speak of the despotism of the administration—the rebel papers represent Mr.

The rebel journals insist that they are fighting for their independence—the Boston Post of August 3d says, "The country is beginning to realize that it has undertaken a bigger job than it can perform,—it is beginning to realize that the rebels have rights which we are bound to respect, and which we must respect before we can bring them to their allegiance." Bold assumptions!

"The rebels," who are guilty of the greatest crime known to the laws of God or man, who have

waged and prosecuted a cruel war against their rightful government, who have made themselves ob-noxious to the provisions of the Constitution which declare in such case a forfeiture of all civil rights. and of life even—yes, according to the above assertion, "the rebels have rights which we are bound to

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New they can, free negroes whose residence is at the North. They would have a perfect right to make fayette square, which was thronged long before the war upon us with elephants, or to stampede us with hour of opening. The New Orleans Times says of

> "The square was thronged, and that portion over which the voices of speakers could be heard was packed as herrings are packed in a barrel. The crowd surged to and fro; hats were crushed like eggtial spectators as worthy of comment; it was composed of men—civilians—voters. The taunt so often harled at loyal men that their meetings are composed of soldiers and women, received a straight out and out, square denial. We did not know there were half so many voters in the city. They were all there, and with heart and soul ratified the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

E. H. Durell presided, and the list of Vice Presidents was largely composed of natives and old residents of New Orleans. Capt. John L. Switt, now Adjutant General of Louisiana, made the speech of the evening. The following extract will show the character of his speech, which was warmly applaud-

"This is the golden moment to take the initiative. We have hedged and higgled on this matter of slavery until continued hesitation would be the height of folly. The immutable decrees of fate, the yielding logic of events, call upon us to trifle no longer with God or our own welfare. We have purred the backs of semi-secessionists, have dandled the phantasm of the South returning to its sense and allegiance, till no man, fit to be outside of a lunatic asylum, now entertains the delusion. Governmental offers of pardon have been haughtily rejected, its amnesties have been grossly abused, and all attempted movements in favor of peace have been juggle on the part of the South, and puerile inanities the part of the North. It is time to stop the play. Independence is the fixed and iron purpose of the leaders of the South. Invincible and inviolable nationality is the war-cry of loyalty. If the South ar to fight for their object at the risk of extermination or if he to see to fight for their object at the risk of extermination, we are as inflexibly determined to march our last man and spend our last dollar for the integrity of the Republic. When the South is tired of fighting, it will be activated by the result of the re it will be as tired of slavery; when it is ready to lay down its arms, it will be ready to lay down slavery with them. The path of freedom is the only highway to an indestructible Union—a hearty co-operation between the sections and the immeasurable glory that awaits a common government and a com-

dence between several worthy radical gentlemen and Mr. Fremont. It is sufficiently ludicrous to see the way in which Mr. Stearns and his comrades seek to elevate the Fremont movement into importance by gravely proposing the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln, and, as an offset and sort of quid pro quo, the withdrawal of the infinitesimal small claims and

tented, and ambitious persons,—the disfactions, may increase or lessen the chance or the other of these candidates by the cor may pursue. They can do nothing more, ple matter of fact.

e simple matter of fact.

Mr. Lincoln was the choice of a Conn fairly representing the loyal men of the supported with enthusiastic the great body of the loyal people It is mere folly and factiousness in loyal me mote the disorganization of the Republic and the success of their opponents, by at to spread the impression that Mr. Jineola abandoned, or by doing anything but sin nestly to secure his recelection.—Boston 1

LAY OF THE MODERN KONSERVATIV I go for the vigorous conduct or was (Of course with a occent regard to figgen, So ez not to inkresse aur national debt,) And, abuv all, not to free the niggers. I'd rather the North hed not pulled a trigger, Than see a traitor shot down by a nigger.

Yes, I am a real Konservativ; Yes, I am a real Konservativ;
I stand by the Konstitushun, I du!
Ef enny wun sez I'm frenda with the Sa
I'll swear by hokey it isn't tue!
I an't a rebel; but he—m!—speak lon—
I kinder believe in Valladigham, though!

A PARODY-AFTER LEIGH MUNT.

Jefferson Davis (may his tribe decrease!) Jefferson Davis (may nis true decrease!) Awoke one night with ague in his knees; Seeing within the moonlight of his room A female form resplendent as the moon; Columbia, writing in a book of gold, Exceeding brass had made Jeff. Davis bold, And to the presence in the room he said "What writest thou?" The vision raise And with a look all dignity and caim,

Answered: "The names of those who love our Unch

Sam."

Sam."
And is mine one?" said Davis. "Nay, not so," Replied Columbia. Davis spoke more low. But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then, Write me the names of those who hate their to

Another parody on the same poem reads as fel

ABOU BEN BUTLER. Abou Ben Butler (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night down by the old Belize,
And saw, outside the comfort of his room,
Making it warmer for the gathering gloom,
A black man shivering in the winter cold, Exceeding courage made Ben Buller bold,
And to the presence in the dark he said:
"What wantest thou?" The figure raised its lead,
And with a look made of all sad accord,
Answered." The men when Answered—"The men who'll serve the purpose

the Lord."
"And am I one?" said Butler. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the black man. Butler spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said: "As I om Bea.
You'll not have cause to tell me that again!" The figure bowed and vanished. The next night

It came once more, environed strong in light,
And showed the names whom love of Freedom And, lo! Ben Butler's name led all the rest. GLIMPSES OF LIFE AT THE SOUTH. Amongan

GLIMPSES OF LIFE AT THE COUNTY of forty-five rebel prisoners, who arrived at See Orleans from Mobile Bay, was an intelligent rebel. That officer states "that many of the officers a realuable dress to obtain bread for the children. He as the people are suffering terribly, and that Georgia h native State, is almost ruined by the rebellion. was satisfied that it were rebellion were only made to sel-fer one half what the people of the rebel States have had to undergo, they would have long since cosed

of our people, whose authority they have usurped, is to a state of cruel and hopeless rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land." THE MONITOR TECUMSEH. The following is a list of persons saved from the monitor Tecames, when she sunk in the harbor of Mobile Bay: Acting Ma-ter Chas. F. Langley, Acting Ensign G. Cattrell, Ac-ing Ensign Chas. H. Pennington, Captain's Circl Josiah Conley, Quartermaster's mate Samuel E. Shinn, Quarter Gunner James Guield, seaman Wa. O'Brien, ordinary seaman Richard Collins, landsma Peter Parker.

Captain Craven succeeded in getting out of the vesel before she went down, but is supposed to have been drawn into the downward current produced by the

The survivors of the iron-clad Tecument, unk by a torpedo near Mobile, unite in a statement,

Our gallant captain's intention was to butt the mm and fire the two solid shot at the same time, but or he could give the order to revolve the turret, a torse-do or infernal machine exploded under us, causing the water to rush up into the berth-deck and turret reigned. The gun's crews and those has were mae pilot house succeeded in getting out before she settled down beneath the waves. We had three boats towing alongside, two of which were immediately filled and swamped. We succeeded in cutting the painter of the third one, and commenced to pall as fast as we could for the fleet."

Guerillas have been fearfully active all along Gen. Sheridan's recent the of more atrocious. Seret ing his name more and more atrocious. Seret our men shot by his band were found hung by the and others with sheep-skins stuffed in their mo About a hundred men, belonging to the lst, 9th and 7th Michigan Cavalry, and the 6th New York Cavlly, were literally nurdered by Mosby's gang on Thurwere literally nurdered by Mosby's gang on Thurwere literally nurdered by Mosby is gang on the day night of last week, some having been found with day night of last week, some having been found with their throats cut. Mosby has raised the black figure. woe to those who have to be oldiers declare that shall be the rule whenever ch

PIERCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE. A new black says is a great improvement, and bears a peried semblance to real slate. It can readily be applied iny smooth surface, hardens speedily, does not create a speedily a spe be seen clearly from any angle of position, and the becomes glossy. A thorough test has stiffed the seen clearly from any angle of position, and thorities of Cambridge that over 2000 square feet of thorities of Cambridge that over 2000 square feet of thorities and in the new high school-house there

in Boston for 1864 is estimated by the Assessin st. S182.072.200; amount of personal estate, \$150.3750. total amount of personal estate, \$150.3750. \$182,072,200; amount of personal estate, \$832,40.

—total amount of real and personal estate, \$832,40.

The number of polls is 32,832, or 780 less than year. Augustus Hemmeuway is the larget payer, being taxed for \$161,400 real estate, \$2,000,000 personal estate, making a total of \$2,50. and being \$61,000 more than the amount he wish.

It is charged upon some of our black solder bast, in a recent raid, they didn't even respect the priors of Southern white women. Very wrong it iem, and they should have been shot; but after at was done or bould have been shot; but their conthem, and they should have been shot; but, aim that was done or can be said, wherein was their conduct worse than that of Southern white men, the have n't respected the persons of white women for these two hundred years and more! The black goldiers only followed the chivalric example of the 'stopperior race." Slavery is not a school in which to lear forbearance and fairness.—Traveller.

RAISING THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS. The price from of the Boston daily newspapers has been three to five cents per copy, and to yearly a corresponding increase. This has be a corresponding increase. This has been readered a corresponding increase. This has been readered necessary by the great increase in the price of paper, and other materials used in the making of them, as well as in the price of labor. The papers published well as in the price of labor. The papers published weekly in that city have also been increased in price, as they have also in many other cities and towns the country.

John A. Lewis of Boston, who has recroft visited Histon Head, has reported to Gov. Andrewest sanitary condition of the 54th and 55th regimes the says that nowhere in the rebel States are regiments better located, and the number of sick in careful hospitals is smaller than in other departments. The scurvy, however, is manifesting itself, and a great increase is feared unless vegetables are furnished.

THE EV.

III WASH ROBERT TERMS Four oc elating to the directed, (Post

E Adverti times at five or ents inserted F The Ag aylvania, Ohio The followmittee, bu paper, vis:

WM. LLOY VO

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